The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, July 12, 1872.

Senator Trumbull is announced to speak at Lincoln, Logan County, this evening.

By a disaster near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., yesterday, seven persons employed on a construction train were killed, and seven others seriously injured.

Mr. Greeley was serenaded at the Lincoln Club House, in New York City, last evening. He appeared on the balcony and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, but declined to make a formal speech.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin has published the law recently enacted providing for the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany. All establishments in the Empire now under their control must be broken up within six months.

The war between the Haytiens and Dominicans has suddenly ended, both parties having run out of the sinew. The report that Baez will visit the United States for an electioneering tour in the interest of the Grantites is not generally credited.

Mr. Greeley and a party of friends have engaged rooms at the Ocean House, Long Branch. As a result of the great national game to be played between now and November, it is thought that Grant Villa, at that delightful sea-side resort, will be disposed of by its owner after the present season.

In the British House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the Proportional Representation bill being under consideration, an amendment offered by Sir Charles Dilke, extending the provisions of the measure to Ireland and Scotland, was rejected by a vote of 154 to 26.

From Madrid we learn that Dr. Houard is at liberty. It is stated that pardon was tendered him, which he would not accept, it being willing to acknowledge, even indirectly, the justness of his imprisonment. He was then turned out and forced to seek lodgings elsewhere.

Responses to the call for the meeting of the Liberal Republican and Democratic State Central Committees at Springfield, on the 16th, indicate that the attendance of both bodies will be full. Joint action will be taken in the making of arrangements for commencing the active work of the campaign.

Stanley, the New York *Herald's* African correspondent, is said to have arrived at Aden, a seaport of Arabia, a few days since, and is now on his way to London, in company with a son of Dr. Livingston. The doctor will spend a few years more in Africa, hunting up the source of the Nile. The result of the great explorer's late expedition to Ujiji is not yet learned.

President Grant has still one newspaper to uphold him in New York City. The *Times* devotes itself to the reading of Mr. Greeley out of the Republican party, and inviting the Democrats to support the Present Evil. The *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *World*, though not committed to the active support of Greeley, are inveighing loudly against the shortcomings of the present Administration. The *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Express* are sanguine, and consider Greeley's election assured.

Senator Sumner, having been interviewed by a number of Southern delegates to the Baltimore Convention, informed his visitors that the time had not yet come for him to speak out. The Senator assured the delegates that he had a high opinion of Mr. Greeley, and appreciated his labors in behalf of freedom. Were he (Mr. Sumner) called upon to give the watchword of the campaign, he would say "Reconciliation," and make that word the text of every speech delivered on the hustings.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has managed to disturb the friendly relations existing between General Sherman and His Imperial Highness, the Emperor William, of Germany. The story goes that the Emperor, being notified of General Sherman's presence in Berlin, expressed a willingness to see the General, but, in accordance with court etiquette, the distinguished visitor must come arrayed in the uniform of his rank. This negative compliment the General failed to relish, and left the capital in a very indignant frame of mind.

From all parts of the country come expressions of faith in the success of the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. The popularity of the Liberal movement, now that the opposing parties have taken definite shape, is surprising even to its most sanguine originators. The most cheering news is pouring in from all quarters, and the only persons known to have misgivings for the future are those who, possessed of office and the fatness thereof, yearn for the gift of second-sight, that they may suit their actions to their interests and their interests to their actions. The ball has but begun to move.

Many of the ex-army officers, finding that the Grand Army of the Republic is being run by the Grant Military Family, have announced their intention to sever their connection therewith. Other officers will propound the following question at the Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention: "Does the fact of a person having served in the army or on a gunboat during the late war necessitate that person's voting for Grant the remainder of his natural life." Much might be said on one side of this question.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally higher. Mess pork advanced 20c per brl, closing at $13.50 bid for cash, and 13.40 seller August. Lard was quiet, but quoted firmer, at $8.85a9.00 for winter, and $7.90a8.00 per 100 lbs for summer rendered. Meats were in good demand, and firmer, at 5c for shoulders, and 6 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines were in good demand and scarce, advancing 1c, and closing with 87c per gallon bid. Lake freights were steady, but less active, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and unchanged. Wheat was in good request, and strong, closing 1a3c higher than on Wednesday, at $1.25 1-2 cash, $1.18 1-2a1.18 1-2 seller August, and $1.07 3-4a1.08 seller the year. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 41a41 1-8c cash, 42 1-2c seller August, and 43 1-2c seller September. Oats were firm but quiet at Wednesday's range, closing firm at 25 1-2a25 3-4c cash, and 25 3-4c seller August. Rye was 1a1 1-2c higher, but quiet, closing at 58c. Barley was dull at 52c for old, but more active and firmer on new No. 2 at 55a56c seller September. There was a quiet feeling in the hog market, and toward the close prices eased off about 5c. The cattle market continues dull and weak. Sheep were in demand and were salable at full former rates.

Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 11.—A despatch from Oshkosh, Wis., says: "A fire broke out last evening in a stable in the rear of the residence of Mr. N. Wickware, on High street. The flames spread rapidly, and destroyed the dwelling and stable belonging to Miss Maggie J Gammon; also the stables of Mr Williams, Dr. Dale, and Mr. Winter. The flames then spread to the head [illegible] new Congregational Church, which was totally destroyed. The loss on the church is $40,000; insurance, $10,000. The loss on the dwellings and stables is about $6,000."

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—This evening a fire broke out in the establishment of J. S. Martin, No. 24 South Seventh street. The lower floor was used by the Keystone Collar Co., the second floor by J. B. S. Kelley & Co., book publishers, and the fourth and fifth as a stereotype foundry. All lose heavily, but are fully insured.

Newspaper Item.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Stilson Hutchins, manager and one-third partner in the *Daily Times*, of this city, sold his interest in that paper to Henry Ewing, one of the members of the firm, for $60,000. Ewing now owns two-thirds of the *Times*, which will continue to be published in the interest of the Democratic party, and support Greeley and Brown.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Clear and partly cloudy weather will generally prevail Friday, over the New England and Middle States, with light to fresh westerly winds. Telegraphic reports for this evening have not yet been received from Alabama, Southern Ohio and Michigan and westward, but pleasant weather will probably extend from the Lower Missouri Valley to the Upper Lakes, with westerly winds.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 332.

POLITICAL.

General Satisfaction Expressed at the Work Done in Baltimore.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, Enters the Lists in Behalf of Greeley.

Result of an Interview with Senator Sumner.

Reconciliation the Watchword of the Campaign.

Liberal-Minded Army Leaving the Grant Army of the Republic.

Lively Campaign Opened in North Carolina.

Mr. Greeley Serenaded, Last Evening, in New York City.

Speech of Hon. B. Gratz Brown in New Haven, Conn.

The Campaign in Illinois.

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED AT THE ACTION OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—A RUSH FOR THE LIBERAL STANDARD—THE GRANT ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—PERSONAL—THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA—WHAT CAMERON SAYS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The Greeley and Brown headquarters in this city, to-day, were visited by large numbers of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, returning to their homes in the different sections of the country. All were in good spirits over the result at Baltimore, and ready for earnest and energetic work in their respective States for the success of the Greeley and Brown ticket next November.

Information has been received at the headquarters that Governor Blair, of Michigan, is making preparations to give all the aid in his power to the success of the Liberal Reform movement, and that he will throw the weight of his influence toward carrying Michigan for Mr. Greeley. Mr. Blair will address a grand ratification meeting of the Liberal Republicans, to be held at Jackson, Mich., on the 26th inst.

Many prominent ex-army officers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, have signified their intention of withdrawing from that organization, the purposes of which are subservient to and under the control of Grant's military friends. The call for a Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th of next September, to confer on the interests of Grant's re-nomination, is said to be a Grand Army affair, but several of its members, who are friendly to the success of the Liberal Reform ticket, have announced their determination to go to Pittsburgh in attendance upon this Convention, and have a voice in its deliberations, if possible.

The President does not follow out his openly expressed intention of appointing none but citizens of a territory to Government office therein, for he to-day appointed James Proudfit, of Michigan, to be Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Senator Schurz, after dining with Senators Sumner and Fenton, left for New York to-night. General Burbridge, and other members of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee, go to New York in order to be present at the session of the Committee to-morrow. Senator Sumner, who still remains in Washington, received daily a great number of visitors. Among those who called upon him to-day were Saunders and Smith, both colored men, the former the Baltimore candidate on the general electoral ticket, who, this week, resigned that position to take the stump for Greeley and Brown, and the latter, a graduate of Howard University, who has also announced his intention of supporting the Liberal ticket. Both of these gentlemen will go at once to North Carolina to speak to the colored people of that State. Saunders is one of the most intelligent men of his race in Maryland, and there is the best authority for denying the report that his letter, published a few days ago, was not written by himself.

The Liberals will soon open the campaign in North Carolina. Numerous Liberal Republican and Democratic speakers are already on the way to that State, and others will follow early next week.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Committees, of which Senator Fenton and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, are respectively Chairmen, meet here to-morrow for the purpose of effecting a joint organization and arranging a programme for the Presidential campaign.

Simon Cameron put in an appearance here to-day, for what particular purpose cannot be surmised, as there is nobody here now who can distribute Post Offices or give responsible promises, even for Federal patronage. In conversation with your correspondent to-day, the incorruptible Senator admitted that the Grantites had a sharp campaign before them in Pennsylvania, and that the Hartranft ticket would be elected only by the hardest kind of work.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, and General Ransom, of North Carolina, go to North Carolina to-night to speak at the great mass meeting to be held to-morrow at Weldon, in favor of Greeley and Brown. Mr. Stockton has written a letter to the Newark *Evening Journal* denying the report that he voted in his delegation for Greeley, but earnestly advising his constituents to support the nomination. The North Carolinians are expecting General Frank P. Blair to canvass that State for Greeley, but his response to the invitation sent him has not been received.

SERENADE TO MR. GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A serenade to Horace Greeley came off to-night at the Lincoln Club Rooms, in Twenty-first street, just east of Broadway. Gratz Brown was expected to be present, but was detained at New Haven. A multitude, numbering several thousand, filled Twenty-first street, and signalized their eagerness for Greeley to come forth by shouting his name and cheering. After the band had played several airs, and rockets and bombs had been exploded, the demand for Greeley grew tumultuous, and when, bareheaded, the Sage made his appearance on the balcony, a scene of enthusiasm ensued such as has been seldom witnessed in this city. The cheering was perfectly deafening, while the air was agitated far and wide with flying hats and waving handkerchiefs. This scene continued for several minutes, and was renewed again and again. Suddenly Mr. Greeley was seen to disappear from the balcony, and the Chairman announced, to the great disappointment of the crowd, that Mr Greeley would not speak, but requested attention for Major Haggerty. Short speeches were made by Haggerty, Hon Mr. Mera, of Kentucky, Colonel Crisp, of Missouri, a son of Senator Trumbull, General Regan, of Texas, Hodnett, of Chicago, General Cochrane, Mr. Norris, of Tennessee, and two New England delegates fresh from the Baltimore Convention. The speeches were well received, but were frequently interrupted by cries for Greeley, who did not, however, again make himself visible. All the speeches applauded the alliance of the Liberals and Democrats, and pledged their respective States for Greeley and Brown by large majorities. Crisp and Reagan represented the ex-Confederates, and their sentiments of friendship, good will, and co-operation met with the most hearty recognition in the audience. The demonstration ended shortly after 11 o'clock, some elaborate fire-works, comprising a bust of Greeley, interwoven with the national flag, having been burned in the meantime. Mr. Greeley is kept busy by the calls of correspondents and invitations, and bears the pressure with wonderful equanimity. This morning he met a breakfast party at the house of John Mack, 365 Fifth avenue. Many ladies were present, and among the gentlemen Archbishop McCloskey, Judge Bosworth, Commissioner Manierre, of the police, Judge Connolly, and others. Mr. Greeley contemplates a brief absence from the city, and will visit relatives and friends in New Hampshire.

The Committee to notify him of his nomination at Baltimore are in the city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will meet to-morrow, or not later than Saturday, when the letter, already signed, will be presented to Mr. Greeley. The Committee expect to find Governor Brown in New York on Friday or Saturday, and will also apprise him of his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH SUMNER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The residence of Senator Sumner has been thronged to-day by delegates to the Baltimore Convention on their way home. A large majority of them were from the Southern States, and their object seemed to be to get Sumner to make some expression concerning the Greeley campaign. This evening, the delegation from Texas called upon the Senator in a body and spent over an hour in conversation with him. The delegation was headed by Colonel Ford. They informed Mr. Sumner that they called upon him for the purpose of securing his aid in an effort to carry off a portion of the negro vote of the South from the Republican party, and bringing it over to the support of Mr. Greeley. They represented that, through the manipulations of what they termed the carpet-baggers, the negroes of the South had been prejudiced against the Democratic party, and would not support even so near a friend of their race as Horace Greeley, because he was nominated by that party. Mr. Sumner said they must insure confidence in the colored people. To which the members of the delegation replied that they desired to do so, but it could be done most effectually by the Senator from Massachusetts. The colored people had such confidence in Mr. Sumner that they would do as he advised. To this Mr. Sumner replied that his great ambition was to see the country once more at peace, and all its people reconciled. He wanted not only the North and the South reconciled, but the whites and the blacks. If this could be accomplished by the election of Mr Greeley, it would be, in his judgment, the greatest movement since the war. If he was called upon to give the watchword of the campaign, he would say "Reconciliation." He would have it the text of every speech on the hustings. If the people of the United States, North as well as South, could only get to understand that the election of Mr. Greeley meant reconciliation of the North and South of the whites and blacks, they would give him a support such as no other candidate for the Presidency has ever received. Speaking for himself, he believed Greeley's election would go far to promote reconciliation and to secure peace to the whole country. Mr. Greeley was naturally a man of peace, and in the execution of the laws he believed he would endeavor to promote peace and reconciliation. A delegate asked Mr Sumner what he thought of Greeley's chances of election, to which the Senator replied, that from all the evidence before him—and he had been at some pains to get to the bottom of the matter—he thought Greeley's chances very good. He had no faith in the assertion that the rank and file of the Democracy would refuse to support Mr. Greeley. He had recently been assured by a distinguished Democratic Senator (Thurman, of Ohio) that the ranks of the Democracy would close up solid behind Mr Greeley. In reply to a question from Mr. Sumner, a delegate said that he knew the more intelligent portion of the colored people of the South would vote for Greeley. Mr. Sumner said it was a mistake to suppose that all the colored voters would support Grant. The trouble was they did not fully understand Grant. "The other day I received a letter from a colored man in Tennessee, who had read one of my speeches. In that letter he says, after stating his satisfaction with the speech, 'Mr. Senator, you must be the brother of General Grant.' "Now," continued Mr. Sumner, "you see that man has a very high opinion of Grant, therefore he thinks he inspired my speech in favor of equal rights to the colored race." When the Chairman of the delegation arose to depart he asked Mr. Sumner directly whether he would take part in favor of Greeley, to which the Senator replied: "Gentlemen I have a very high opinion of Mr. Greeley. I know his labors in behalf of the same cause to which I have devoted my life. Of course I sympathize with the movement, but the time has not come for me to speak out. It must come, however. At the present no man is authorized to speak for me." After some further conversation, the delegation departed.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION OF THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, July 11.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of this (the Twelfth) District met in this city to-day, pursuant to call. E. F. McElvain, of Menard County, was called to the chair, and George Hogan, of Cass County, was chosen Secretary. Owing to dissatisfaction in Christian and Sangamon Counties with the manner in which the Convention was called, the basis of representation fixed in the call, and to the fact that several counties were not fully represented, no nomination was made, and the Convention decided to adjourn until the 7th of August.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnes, of this city, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy in two of the counties that compose the Twelfth Congressional District have not sent delegates to this Convention; and,

WHEREAS, We are informed and understand the reason of this fact to be, that the authority to make the call is denied, and the basis of representation upon which the call has been made is disputed; and,

WHEREAS, As there is ground for difference of opinion upon these points, and both views may, perhaps, be sustained by reason and precedent; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, when it adjourns, shall stand adjourned to meet again at 2 p. m., at Jacksonville, on the 7th day of August 1872, and that we invite the Democracy in the district to send to the adjourned meeting of the Convention as many delegates as they may desire, and the Convention so constituted shall decide the number of votes those delegates may cast for each county; provided, that no county shall be entitled to more votes than it was entitled to cast in the last Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That we are led to this to promote harmony and prevent discord in the counsels of the Democracy of this district, which has been threatened.

The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout. Both Hon J M Epler and Hon. James C Robinson, the aspirants for the nomination, were present.

SPEECH OF HON. B. GRATZ BROWN IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, July 11.—Gratz Brown was serenaded to-night at the New Haven Hotel. He was introduced to the crowd by Mayor Lewis, and in response said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: It gives me great pleasure to address an audience in the city of New Haven. It is now five and twenty years since I went forth as a lad from the halls of old Yale, and I am sure that if a compliment of such kind could come upon me with satisfaction, it would come as much, if not more, here in your midst. Returning after that long interval, and being serenaded with one of the most distinguished honors in this nation, I feel that the compliment which we may rightfully share between us, is as much due, if not more, to my *Alma Mater* than it is to myself, and therefore I appreciate it now fellow citizens. I don't propose to detain you this evening with any extended political speech. There are, however, one or two points that I do wish to speak on, and I wish to speak emphatically to them. The first of those points is the enforcement of the Cincinnati platform by the Baltimore Convention. [Applause.] You know that I have been a Republican; that I have stood by the cause of freedom in its darkest days, and stood by it, I may say without arrogance, manfully and well. You know as well as I do that in no word, letter, or syllable in all the long life I have led in a pro-slavery community since the day when I went forth from yonder church, up to the present hour, have I either uttered one solitary word in denial of the divine right of every man to human freedom. I say, therefore, that when I speak to you I speak with the frankness that comes from devotion to that cause; and let me say to you, therefore, that when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a great political party that has hitherto occupied an antagonistic ground to the party of the Republican cause to come forward and say "Gentlemen, we believe that this nation can be rescued; we believe that our abstention from politics will aid the cause; we believe there is a great, a vital Constitutional principles involved, then I say that party gives the highest evidence that has ever been given in the history of this country of self-abnegation and patriotic purpose. Now, so far as the two great Conventions which have assembled are concerned, I would like to call your attention for one moment to the contrast between them. There had been a Convention assembled at Philadelphia. The great Republican party was represented in that Convention. [Great applause and hisses.] This is all right. I am rejoiced to see that any man recognizes there is a Republican party left. [Shouts of laughter.] The great Republican party left at Philadelphia were appealed to by the most distinguished representatives from all the States of the nation; men who had gone into the very mine of conflict, and had worked the party into life and vigor; the men who had confronted the hostile elements of slave States, and had made that party a name and a purpose, and potentiality. The men who had gone into the Senate had given it dignity, character, purpose, and everything of that kind they were appealed to in behalf of that party in behalf of these men, in behalf of the very stamina, soul and integral portion of the party to give it, for God's sake a representation that could command the united support of the whole party. What did they do at Philadelphia. Why, gentlemen, I saw a delegate going back from Oregon. Said he, there was no more chance to give you a voice there than there was to whistle against the whirlwind. [Laughter.] I saw a gentleman that was a representative from Missouri, who I know went on there protesting and purposing in his heart to cast an opposing vote. He came back. Said he: "I had not the remotest chance of having my voice heard."

[The transmission of this speech was commenced at so late an hour that we are obliged to defer the publication of the balance of it.]

HOW THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 11.—The Baltimore nominations were enthusiastically received here last night. Bonfires were burned, guns fired, and a general display of pyrotechnics took place.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 11—One hundred guns were fired on receipt of the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Impromptu meetings were held. Great enthusiasm. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. W T. Ament, W. Colon, H. H. Brown, J. Duff, and others. At a late hour the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the National and State ticket.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Greeley and Brown's friends fired a salute last night, and another to-day, and with music and fireworks a ratification meeting is being held at the United States Block, corner of Capital Park. E. B. Dean called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock. George B. Smith is making the first speech.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—Reports from different parts of the State show that the rejoicing over the Baltimore nominations is general. At Mankato a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held, with music, bonfires, etc. At Windom, Cottonwood County, and in many other towns, large assemblages ratified. Preparations for a Greeley meeting on Saturday night are being made in Minneapolis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—A grand rally of the Democratic and Reform Conservatives takes place at Lafayette square to-morrow night, to ratify the action of the Baltimore Convention, and also to ratify the united Reform and Democratic State Ticket.

MONROE, LA., July 11.—Extensive preparations are making for a mass meeting and barbecue, July 20, to ratify the Baltimore and Union State ticket. Ouchita and the surrounding parishes will participate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 11.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of this city held a grand mass meeting this evening to ratify the action of the Baltimore Convention. The meeting was organized on the square in front of the Court House, the building being too small to hold the crowd in attendance. Speeches were made by Mr Coburn, an old co-worker with Wendell Phillips and Garrett Smith, and Hon. Ira Moore, Colonel Warren, and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, the name of Greeley being greeted with repeated cheers. Among the notable features of the occasion was the appearance of a fine brass band, each musician wearing a new Greeley hat, presented to him by Hon J N Morris, formerly one of Grant's most ardent admirers.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 11.—A large impromptu Grant and Wilson meeting was held here to-night, in the Court House square. Hon. J. B. Hawley and others addressed the crowd, and nearly 200 names were enrolled for a Grant and Wilson Club. The campaign has opened most auspiciously for the Republicans, and Rock Island County will give a larger majority for Grant than she did in 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The attitude of the New York press toward Greeley, as developed to-day, leaves Grant with scarcely a supporter except the *Times*. The *World* accepts the verdict at Baltimore, asking only that Democrats still adverse to Greeley should be won over by kindly persuasion. It believes Greeley will be elected unless too many sulky Democrats remain away from the polls. The *Tribune* is adorned with a wood cut of two clasped hands. Editorially, it warmly welcomes the Democratic party, and then finds room for a compliment to Senator Bayard. The *Journal of Commerce* can't support either Greeley or Grant, but looks to the future for a new and better party to arise from the present confusion. The *Evening Post* thinks Grant a better candidate than Greeley, yet considers both men very objectionable, and fears that Grant, now, is by no means doing as much for reform as might be hoped for. The *Herald* talks pointlessly about generalities. The *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Express* consider Greeley's election assured.

NEW YORK, July 11—The *Times*, to-day, says that by the action at Baltimore, Greeley becomes a Democratic candidate; that, as such, he should receive no Republican votes; that not all the Democrats will support him, and that he can have no claim on the Republicans or independent voters.

The *World* says: "We bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally accept Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. As for an organized bolt, it holds that there will be none, but if hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Democrats stay away from the polls, the re-election of Grant would be a foregone certainty." The *World* says that the relations of Augustus Schell with August Belmont, are such that the former's election as the successor of the latter to the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee will afford the party the strongest possible assurance that its interests will be administered hereafter as heretofore. Schell is the Tammany Grand Sachem.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—The *News* this morning, in noticing the Baltimore nomination, says: "Honestly and frankly we declare as our opinion that, in the action of the Baltimore Convention, yesterday, is the remedy for every public trouble, the beginning of an era of unity of thought and purpose for these thirty millions of people. At Baltimore the divisions which provoked secession were [illegible]. It is [illegible] that the same city should witness the clasping hands which marks an end of the hates and fears of war."

The *Courier* says: "The enthusiasm for Greeley came first from the South, and at the South he will receive a support as earnest and enthusiastic as he will receive among his warmest friends at the North."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11—The Terre Haute *Daily Journal*, Mr. Voorhees' personal organ, still refuses to support the Greeley ticket. It is understood that Voorhees will be renominated for Congress by the Democracy, and it is not known what position he will take in reference to National candidates.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11—The meeting of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, for organization and active work, will be held in Springfield on next Thursday, the 16th inst. The numerous responses already received to the call which was sent out a few days since show that the attendance will be very full. The Democratic State Central Committee has also been called to meet at the same time and place. It is understood that nearly every member has signified his intention to be present.

ENGLE L. GROSS, Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—The Republican Executive Committee are hard at work perfecting their organization throughout the State. Several Committees in the different counties of the State say their organization will be more perfect than ever before. The State Committee have decided not to commence the campaign until between the 15th and 20th of August, when they will hold a series of meetings, with prominent speakers in all the prominent cities of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 11.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull speaks here to-morrow evening.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—All the daily Democratic papers in Alabama have hoisted the Greeley ticket, and there is little doubt that the weeklies will also do so. The whites are satisfied with the ticket, but the negroes are not.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, July 11.—Steps are being taken to have Hendricks and other prominent speakers present at the ratification of the Baltimore nominations, to be held here soon. The *Sentinel* indorses the ticket with a strong leader, this evening and puts the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 11.—James B. Sener, of this city, was nominated to-day, by acclamation, for Congress by the Republican Convention of the First District. Dr. W. W. Douglass, of Richmond County, was elected Presidential Elector for the same District by acclamation.

NEW YORK, July 11—It is reported that in the event of Governor Hoffman declining to run again, the probable candidate of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties for the Governorship this fall will be Francis Kernan, of Utica.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—Judge Webb, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Kansas, in a speech, last night, avowed himself in favor of Greeley and Brown and the Liberal State ticket.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—The Clayton Republican State Central Committee met, yesterday, and called a State Convention for August 21, to nominate candidates for State officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, will make six speeches in this State, commencing July 22.

BANGOR, Me., July 11.—The Republicans of this city threw out a second flag to-day, bearing the names of Grant and Wilson. It is one of the finest ever displayed in the State. The Liberal Republicans of Gardiner and Pittston fired one hundred guns to-night in honor of the Baltimore nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, July 11.—A glorious ratification meeting is being held here to-night. One hundred guns were fired for Greeley and Brown. The city is ablaze with enthusiasm. A. E. Davis presides at an outdoor meeting, no hall being large enough to hold the people. Dr. Collins, an organizer of the Republican party, spoke for an hour. Stephen P. Moore is now speaking. Kankakee is for Greeley and Brown. The Germans are united for the ticket, and a large portion of the French vote will go the same way.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, July 11.—Much enthusiasm prevails over the action of the Baltimore Convention. A salute of 37 guns, one for each State, was fired to-night, in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Count Champaign County for the Liberal ticket in November.

LONG BRANCH, July 11.—Horace Greeley and a party of friends have engaged rooms at the Ocean Hotel, for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—A telegram received in this city, says that W. H. H. Stowell was nominated for Congress by the regular Convention of the Fourth District, at Farmville, Va., yesterday. Porter is an independent candidate, having bolted when he found the Convention was opposed to him.

WISCONSIN.

State Teachers' Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, July 11.—The State Teachers' Association has been in session here since Tuesday evening, when, after a welcome from the Madison Board of Education, it was opened by a valuable address by President Twombly, of the State University. There have been papers, reports, and discussions on a variety of educational topics, but not much definite action taken. Gratifying educational progress was reported from all parts of the State. Dr. Dudley, of Milwaukee, last evening, delivered one of his original addresses on "Conscience and Culture." There was an earnest discussion, this morning, on the reading of the Bible in the schools. This morning, Superintendent [illegible] Pickard of Chicago, being cordially invited to address the Association, gave a brief sketch of last year's work in Chicago, in connection with the public schools. He paid a feeling tribute to the heroic sacrifices made by the teachers of the city, and stated that the schools of Chicago are actually in a better condition to-day than they were last September. The election of officers took place this morning, the highest number of votes being one hundred and twenty-five. On the second ballot J. R. Purdy was elected President by seventy-three votes to forty-three for Duncan McGregor. The following other officers were chosen: Vice Presidents, D. McGregor, T. C. Chamberlin, Miss Ella Stewart; Secretary, M. T. Park; Treasurer, D. E. Gardner; Executive Committee Shaw, G. S. Alber, W. H. Chandler, A. Salisbury. Resolutions were adopted in favor of schools for the feeble minded; for a Committee to act as an intelligence bureau between teachers and school officers in securing positions. A report was made against the County Academy system, at expense of the State, advocated in the last Legislature. A business meeting to-night, and reunion at Governor Washburn's will conclude the Convention.

OHIO.

Held to Bail—National Association of Stove Manufacturers—Rain—Value of County Property—New Trade Rule.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The case of Rev. Samuel J. Browne, charged with killing the boy Gatick, last Sunday, came up to-day before Judge Straub, and the prisoner was held to bail in $50,000 to answer before the Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the second degree.

The National Convention of Stove Manufacturers continued their session to-day. They designated a person in each important city and in a number of States to solicit memberships among the manufacturers of his locality. The report of the Committee on the State of the Trade was presented and adopted. It sets forth that the trade was never in a better condition than now, that the stock of stoves have seldom been as small as now, and the prospect for the future was highly favorable. Resolutions were adopted postponing the appointment of a permanent Secretary and the question of freights till the next meeting, and providing for a Committee on Local Organization for the settlement of difficulties between members. The Committee having in charge the bill for the better security of property in patterns, were requested to urge its passage by the next Congress. The Association declared an advance in the price of stoves at an early day, provided the present cost of pig iron and production continued. The Convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on the second Wednesday in May next. The members were taken to the suburbs and other places of interest this afternoon. A heavy rain, at 3 o'clock this morning, did considerable damage to sewers and unfinished buildings. It is raining again to-night.

The total value of personal property, moneys, and credits of this county, is $64,000,000.

The Board of Officers of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, announced a new rule, providing that, in contracts for the delivery of one hundred barrels of mess pork, or one hundred tierces lard, not less than the full quantity of the same brand would constitute a delivery. In contracts for a larger quantity, of not less than fifty of each of the same brand would be sufficient delivery, unless the terms of the contract otherwise allowed.

NEW YORK.

The Testimony in the Stokes Murder Trial all Taken.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ORANGE PARADE.

New York, July 11.—No attack on the Orangemen's procession is anticipated to-morrow, but the police and militia preparations for emergencies is most ample. The Catholic clergy unite in saying that their flocks will keep aloof from the line of march, and have no disposition to disturb the public peace. The police will not permit threatening crowds to assemble to-morrow, and will take the offenders at the very first indications that violence is intended. It is quite positive that the procession will pass through the streets with a very slender gathering of spectators of any sort.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Nothing stirred the dulness at the Stock Exchange, to-day, except the fluctuations in Erie. Early sales were 53¾, from which point there was an advance to 55, succeeded by a fall to 53¼. During the afternoon the stock advanced to 54, and later business was at 53¾ to 54. There were many rumors afloat in Wall street, to-day, in regard to the position of affairs inside of the new Direction, among them one to the effect that perfect harmony did not prevail among the Directors, and that the resignation of Vice President Diven was likely. Another rumor was that the new Board intended to renew the contract by which a considerable amount of way freight on the Eastern line is transported on a line of barges between Newburg and New York. It is reported that this contract was made many years ago, and that the line of barges is owned by a Director who has remained in the Board during all the administrations, from the days of Daniel Drew down to the present time. The stock market at the final close was dull and steady, outside of Erie. Pacific mail was the most prominent stock, and fluctuated between 73¾ and 74¼. The balance of the list improved from ⅛ to ¼ per cent, and was very dull.

MONEY

easy throughout, and closed at 3 to 4 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady at 109¾@109⅞ for prime sterling, although asking rates are still a fraction above these figures.

GOLD

quiet and firm all day at 113⅞@114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull and steady, though not up to the highest point of the day. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅜@102; Union Pacific firsts, 90⅞@90¾; land grants, 81¼@82; incomes, 87¼@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less active. The trade are buying medium and better grades more freely. Low grades are fairly active, and are chiefly taken for coastwise and provincial trade. At the close the market was less active, but firm for low grades, which were scarce. In wheat there is little change, the demand being mainly for spring for export. Winter easier. Market closed steady for spring, and with a fairly active demand, chiefly for export, though fair to middling winter is unsettled and more active.

PORK

is less active, but firm. Inquiry chiefly from jobbers.

To the Associated Press.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 11.—In the Stokes case, testimony will be all in to-day, after which the lawyers will talk. Drs. Tripler, Shire, and Buck were examined this morning, principally as to the administration of morphine to Fisk. Shire, for the defence, testified that they administered 120 or 130 minims of morphine, and Fisk's condition became such that they had to desist. McKeon wanted to show the bad condition of the probe used on the deceased, but it was excluded. On the cross-examination, Buck said that Fisk's death was not exclusively from the shock and, again, that he would have died, at any rate, of the pistol wound.

Dr. Sayre did not think that too much opium was given. Sayre did not consult with Carnochan, who was a witness for Stokes,—Carnochan having animadverted on witness,—the witness agitatedly charged Carnochan with stealing goods from Quarantine.

Counsel for the defence protested against such an attack, saying it was turning the Court into a beer garden.

Dr. Hammond testified as to giving opium powders. He considered the fact of Fisk awaking on the morning of his death, and asking for a drink of water, conclusive that he did not die of morphine doses, the essential condition of opium poisoning, stupor, being absent.

Proper and Crockitt, clerks at the Grand Central, testified to having passed through the hall shortly after the shooting, but saw no pistol.

The defence then called Dr. Howard in rebuttal of the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. On being shown Dr Trebler's probe, he said it was broken two places and unsafe for use, and might produce bad effects by probing a wound with it. The probe, if not broken at the time of using, could produce no bad effect. Being broken at the top end would render the probe less efficient, the necessary rotary motion not being able to be given.

Henry D. Conley, parlor man, called for defence, testified, in answer to Mr. Daly: Patrick Hart said to me, "We will make plenty of money out of this." He also told me that the [illegible] other. I cannot say what time he said this. It was the same evening. There were a good many people around. It was about two hours and a half after the shooting. I can't say who was present. I never said anything about it till last Sunday, when I told it to Powers. Hart said the bullet fits the black pistol found on the stairs—Stokes' pistol—but don't fit the other pistol. I only spoke once to Mr. Daly about this. It was at the Grand Central Hotel. I had only one conversation with Hart about this affair and never told anyone about it until last Sunday.

Mr. Tremaine commenced to sum up for the defence at half-past 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The forty-first annual exhibition of the American Institute will be opened in the Third Avenue Rink on the 4th of September, closing on the 13th of October.

NOT GUILTY—INSANE.

The jury in the case of James Burns, charged with the murder of John Halloran, after deliberating nearly two hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the act. The Recorder made an order committing the prisoner to the State Lunatic Asylum.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The adjourned meeting of the South Carolina bondholders was held to-day, and was attended by representatives of four millions. A committee was appointed with power to solicit the co-operation of all holders of bonds in an attempt to collect past due coupons, and also to obtain subscriptions for expenses to employ counsel.

MUSICAL.

The Brooklyn Rink, capable of seating over 5,000 people, was crowded to-night, the occasion being Peschka-Leutner's concert in aid of the Orphan Asylum.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Appearance of Cotton Caterpillars.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Trustworthy accounts have been received here of the appearance of first and second broods of caterpillars in the cotton along the coast. They are thinly scattered in every field. This is one week earlier than their appearance in the same section in 1868, when they were exceedingly destructive. Planters entertain grave apprehensions that in the present showery weather they will increase rapidly.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—Caterpillars, in unusually large numbers, have appeared all through the cotton, felt three weeks earlier than ever before. The weather which develops the worm still continues.

An Earthquake.

RYE, N. Y., July 11.—A shock of earthquake was experienced in this vicinity about five this morning. Many houses were shaken.

NEW YORK, July 11.—An earthquake shock was felt at several places on the north shore of Long Island this morning at about half-past 4 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

Promulgation of the Law for the Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany.

Release of Dr. Houard by the Spanish Government.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Berlin correspondent, June 8, of the *Tribune*, tells this curious story: "General Sherman has just left Berlin, after a conspicuously brief visit, and young Grant will leave to-day. The General was very indignant at the lack of attention which he experienced from the Court, and, no doubt, will nurse his wrath to keep it warm, under the impression that he has a good, honest grievance. He will say, with truth, that he went to call on Moltke, whose rank corresponds with his own, on the very day of his arrival; that Moltke did not return his visit for three or four days; that Mr Bancroft, American Envoy, notified the Emperor's Aid, General Schwartzkoppen, that General Sherman would be happy to pay his respects to the Emperor; that Sherman called promptly on Schwartzkoppen the day of his arrival, and expressed a desire to see the Emperor; that he never pretended that he had no uniform, though on this visit he was in civilian's dress, and that to these announcements Bancroft received a reply the following day to the effect that the Emperor had no objections to receiving General Sherman. Bancroft advised General Sherman not to accept the privilege on such terms. I am told, at all events, that Sherman did not, but pleaded his engagements. The German side answers to the statements of General Sherman, that he had no right to ask audience of the Emperor except in his character as a General, and in the uniform of his rank. The etiquette of the Prussian Court on this subject is as old as the monarchy; that Sherman dined in uniform at Bancroft's the night Schwartzkoppen's answer was received, and Schwartzkoppen was present and called attention to the fact that General Sherman is the highest representative in the field of the Department of the American Government which supplied the enemies of Germany with arms during the war of '70-'71. He is likewise well-known here [illegible] his pronounced proclivities for France then and since, and had, therefore, no right to expect from this Government any but purely official civilities. This is the case on both sides, so far as it is developed.

BERLIN, July 11.—The *Official Gazette*, to-day, promulgates the law providing for the banishment of the Jesuits from Germany. All establishments now under their control must be completely broken up in six months.

[illegible]

LONDON, July 11.—The [illegible] nomination of Greeley by the Democrats [illegible] that "the great instance of party demoralization [illegible] Democrats swallowed their opponents' platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own. Nobody believes that Greeley could be President four months without making some terrible mistake. We cannot believe that he will be elected." The *News* says: "His nomination at Baltimore on the first ballot, and at Cincinnati on the sixth, shows that the Democrats are more enthusiastic in his support than the Liberals. The election, however, will not change the relations of England with America."

The debate on the motion of Morrison for a second reading of the Proportional Representation bill was continued until a late hour last night in the House of Commons. An amendment, offered by Sir Charles Dilke, extending the provisions of the bill to Ireland and Scotland was rejected by a vote of 154 against 26. The House then divided on the motion of Morrison, and it was decided in the negative.

A despatch from Aden announces the arrival there of Stanley, the New York *Herald* correspondent, and says he will start, to-day, for London, in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is the bearer of letters from the great explorer for the British Government, as well as for the family and friends of the long-absent Livingstone. Stanley says when he left the interior of Africa, Dr. Livingstone was unwell, but he was, nevertheless, determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

A delegation from the potteries of Staffordshire called on John Bright, to-day, and presented him, in appropriate acknowledgment of his many services, with a magnificent testimonial cabinet.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 10—The resignation of Captain General Valmaseda has been accepted. He will deliver command of the island to his successor to-morrow, and leave for Spain on the 15th inst.

It is reported that the Intendente of Cuba has been removed.

During the engagement between the Cubans and Spanish troops, near Holguin, recently, the Spanish Colonel Huerta, the Governor of Holguin, and two soldiers were killed by the Cubans.

SAN DOMINGO, July 1.—Baez has abandoned the frontier and withdrawn his forces to Azua. It is reported that he intends to raise more men, for the purpose of attacking Cabral again. Cabral is penniless, and is short of ammunition, and is now within the Haytien territory.

General Luperon has left Port au Prince and arrived at Jamaica, having abandoned the project of invading San Domingo by way of the northern frontier.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 1.—The difficulty between the American Consul and the authorities at Saint Marie is ended. The United States Government ordered Bassett, the American Minister, to Hayti, to allow the matter to drop, owing to the incorrectness of the Consul's statements.

CARACAS, July 1.—The Spanish man-of-war Arapeiles remains at Puerto Cabello, watching the steamship Virginius. It is reported that an American man-of-war has arrived at Puerto Cabello to tow the Virginius to New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 11.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Colonel Andrews were presented to the Minister of War, General DeCissey, yesterday. They were personally presented to Thiers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Remusat. General Sherman was, to-day, an occupant of Thiers' box in the National Assembly.

A telegram from Metz announces the destruction of the prefecture of that city by fire.

A despatch from Pau announces that a body of Spaniards had attacked some French shepherds in the mountains on the Spanish borders, and that two of the latter were wounded. A body of [illegible] has gone in pursuit of the aggressors.

The Assembly, to-day, rejected the amendment proposed by the [illegible] of the tax on raw materials, imposing a tax of [illegible] per 1,000 francs on sales, traders, and manufacturers. Many Deputies thereupon took occasion to compliment Thiers on the result, which is esteemed a decisive approval of his position upon the question of taxation. The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 380 nays.

SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK, July 11.—General Sherman was interviewed at Geneva, recently, with the following result: He thinks Switzerland the most beautiful country that he has visited. The people there surprised him with their agricultural industry. Most of the sovereigns whom he had seen, especially the Emperor of Russia, impress him as workers. The Egyptian Khedive showed him the most marked attention. The growing of sugar seems to be the Khedive's favorite scheme. The General did not meet King William, of Prussia. The Prussian army is the finest in the world. It is a perfect machine of war.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A special despatch from Madrid says that Dr. Houard is free. An order [illegible] ordered his release as an act of pardon, to which Houard demurred, as his acceptance of it might appear like an acknowledgment of guilt, and waive his right to compensation. He was then turned or forced out. He called, yesterday, on a Cadiz correspondent immediately after his release.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 11.—The steamship Neva has arrived at this port *en route* to Southampton, with mail dates from Rio Janeiro to June 22. It is announced that the Brazilian Liberals will abstain from voting at the next election. The Government of Brazil has made an extremely dignified reply to the offensive despatch from the Government of the Argentine Republic, in course of which it is stated that "Brazil does not seek war, but if it comes she is prepared for it."

MARRIED.

STOWELL—CLINGMAN—July 11, 1872, at 191 South Hoyne-st., by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Mr. Geo. E. Stowell and Miss Kate Clingman, both of Chicago. No cards.

SPRINGER—HAWLEY—At Springfield, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Albert Hale, assisted by Rev. C. D. Shaw, Mr Edward B Springer, of Chicago, to Miss Ricie D., daughter of S. B. Hawley, Esq. No cards.

TREAT—STARRETT—In this city, 9th inst., by Rev W. H. Ryder, D. D., Dr. Joseph A. Treat, and Miss Emma A. Starrett.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At Norwood Park, July 11, Celia Annie, youngest daughter of Celia E. H. and Ancel St. J. Campbell, aged 11 months and 24 days.

CHAPIN—At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Volney Chapin, late of this city, aged [illegible] years.

REED—On Thursday, July 11, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Horace Reed, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, p. m., from his late residence, No 738 Wabash-av., and proceed to Graceland Cemetery.

PERKINS—At Pontiac, Ill., Tuesday July 9, Sarah L., wife of Geo. W. Perkins, of Chicago, aged [illegible] years and 3 months.

Remains will be taken to Rose Hill on arrival of morning train to-day (Friday.) Carriages leave St. Louis depot, on Canal-st., at 8 a. m. Friends are invited.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

LONERGAN—July 11, at 12½ o'clock, Francis W., youngest son of Thomas and Mary Lonergan, aged 6 months.

Funeral Friday, July 12, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SIMMS—On Thursday, July 11, 1872, Mrs. Eliza Simms, relict of the late Captain Simms, at her residence, No. [illegible] South Halsted-st., of congestion of the brain and rupture, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 a. m., from her late residence, by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

GREAT PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE

OF

740 Large Lots

AT

Washington Heights.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the grounds, 740 fifty foot front lots in the Halsted Street addition to Washington Heights, on the 20th day of July. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and to continue till all the lots are sold. This property adjoins the celebrated Hilliard & Dobbins tract on the east, and lies nearly a mile on Halsted-st., which is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares, being more traveled than any other street leading into the city. The land is a high and dry alluvial prairie, well adapted for fine gardens and beautiful suburban homes. The railroad facilities are unsurpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, also, the Chicago & Danville, and the Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati Air-Line, all pass near by on the west side of this land. Halsted-st. is the eastern boundary. There is also a track for a railroad already graded from this point to South Chicago, and the ties and iron will be laid down in a few days, and then all the railroads running to Chicago from the south and east will be readily accessible to this point, making this property very desirable for every description of occupancy.

A fine depot is now being built in the centre of this tract, at which the Washington Heights Dummy will stop on all trips to and from the city; also, all of the accommodation trains on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The Chicago depot of this road is at the corner of Lasalle and Van Buren-sts., right in the heart of the business of the city, to get to which there is never any detention by reason of bridges. This property is 10 miles from the Van Buren-st. depot, and the time occupied in getting there is only about 38 minutes, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation tickets much less than that. To a laboring man or mechanic this sale will give an unparalleled opportunity to secure a fine home of an acre (or 10 lots, 25x125), for the price that one lot would cost anywhere in the remote suburbs of the city; and he can get to this property easier, more pleasantly, and quicker than he can to his high priced city lot. The location is remarkably healthy, and the water good and plenty.

FIVE ACRE BLOCKS [illegible]

Also be offered at auction to induce those to attend who wish to purchase in large quantities. The terms of sale are one quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Ten per cent cash will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment in 30 and 60 days. The title is absolutely perfect, and abstracts of titles will be furnished all purchasers.

N. B.--A Fine Brass Band

Will be in attendance on the day of sale to discourse excellent music, and plenty of refreshments will be on the grounds, free of cost, to regale the inner man. A free ride to and from the city will be furnished all who may wish to attend the sale. Come out,

Laboring Men and Mechanics, Clerks,

and all others, and don't neglect this fine chance to secure you a home and a foothold near this great and growing metropolis of the West—this most wonderful Chicago! Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for occupation and speculation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. Plats of this property can now be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 370 State-st.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
General Managers, and
ASA W. CLARKE, Agent.

Central Park Lots.

I offer for sale, very cheap and on easy terms, 24 lots close to Central Park. Deferred payments to carry 6 per cent. Title perfect.
J. BARWICK, 477 Wabash-av.

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
60x195 feet at the foot of Twelfth-st. Abstract of title all ready. Apply to J. P. WHITE, 131 Monroe-st., or to J. B. JOHNSTON, with Hibbard & Spencer.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

Markley,
Alling & Co.,
Wholesale Hardware,
HAVE REMOVED TO
49 LAKE-ST.,
Their Old Stand, in an Iron Front Fire-Proof Building.

They congratulate themselves on being the first house in their line to locate permanently in new quarters, where, with largely increased stock and facilities, they are prepared to fill orders with despatch, and always at lowest prices.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

THE BEST LOCATION in Chicago, 136 State-st., near Madison, the 3d or 4th floor, or both, 25x120 feet, front and rear stairway, elevator, &c. Rent reasonable. HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,
136 State-st.

Corner to Rent.

A well lighted basement on the corner of Lasalle and South Water-sts., 26x70. Also room on ground floor, suitable for light jobbing or manufacturing business. Apply to
P. B. WEARE & CO., 175 South Water-st.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 51 West Madison-st., near Sherman House, and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.
H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain. The stock and fixtures of a fancy good store, with a small nicely assorted stock of new goods. Store is on West Lake-st. above Union Park, doing a good business. This is a good chance for a party with a little capital. For particulars, call or address B. H. DAVIDSON, Room 3 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69 R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M. this Friday evening, July 12. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance in amending by-laws. By order of the W. M.
A. T. LARGE, Sec.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

On the 15th instant we open our South Side office in the Republic Life Building, Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., where for the present our general business will be conducted.

We shall continue our West Side office permanently as heretofore.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

New York, Chicago, and Frankfort-on-the-Main,

July 1, 1872.

Mr. JOHN JAY SHIPHERD, of Cleveland, Ohio, is this day admitted a general partner.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch Depot.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.,

General Agents for the West, have taken the Large and Splendid Store in the McCormick Block, Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st., between Wabash-av and State-st. A Large and Fine Stock of Kingsford's Oswego Starches will be kept constantly on hand.

C. S. Hutchins & Co.,
GRAIN COMMISSION,
AND DEALERS IN
Dried Fruits and Produce,
Nos. 65 and 67 South Water-st,
CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

GRAIN.

We make [illegible] of Grain to us. Prompt sales, daily markets against shipments, consignments and correspondence invited.
POPE & DAVIS, Commission Merchants, 216 Washington-st.

WOOL.

SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S
WOOL LOFTS.
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Office, 283 Michigan-av.
Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

WM. KERR & CO.,
96 WEST LAKE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. W. BAILEY,
Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.
No. 10 Lasalle-st.

INSURANCE.

State Insurance Co.

We will purchase, collect or make loans on the policies of this Company, on favorable terms.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
22 West Madison-st.

WANTED,

Lorillard, Security, Charter Oak, Fulton, Excelsior and Atlantic Insurance Claims.
By RAMMOND & WATSON,
51 Washington-st.

Merchants' Ins. Co.

All parties having left claims with me in the above Company can now receive their money by calling at my office.
WILLIAM H. BISSON,
Rooms 7 and 8, No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Delinquent City Taxes.

The list of real estate on which the city taxes and special assessment remain due and unpaid has been placed in my hands for collection, to advertise and to apply to the County Court for an order to sell the same. Parties who have not paid their taxes and assessments yet, and wish to save trouble and extra expense, can pay them now at this office, east wing old Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY,
County Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

50 PEWS.

Church Pews with Cushions for sale. Inquire for 3 days
JOHN H. ROSS, 479 WABASH-AV.

BITUMINOUS ROCK ASPHALT PAVEMENT,

Superior to anything in use for SIDEWALKS and BASEMENTS, and cheaper. J. L. FULTON & CO., Box 204, Builders' Exchange, 133 Lasalle-st.

Tracing and Tissue Paper,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS

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Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Herrmann & Seeger Bros., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Messrs. Seeger Bros. will settle all liabilities and collect all outstandings, and continue the business at the old stand, 12 South Water-st., and solicit the continued patronage of their customers and the public at large.

THEO. HERRMANN.
AUGUST SEEGER.
FRITZ SEEGER.

DISSOLUTION.

Charles L. Arnold having this day bought out the interest of Charles D. Wells in the firm of Arnold & Wells, the same is hereby dissolved. All debts due the late firm are payable to the said Charles L. Arnold, who also assumes the liabilities of said firm.
CHAS. L. ARNOLD.
CHAS. D. WELLS.

Chicago June 1[illegible], 1872.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REPUDIATING GRANT.

A Colored Grant Elector Withdraws from the Ticket and Leaves the Renomination Party.

Why the Colored Men Cannot Support Grant and the Philadelphia Platform—Men of All Parties Can Support the Cincinnati Ticket and Nominees.

Baltimore (July 8) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

A bombshell was thrown into the midst of the Administration camp in Baltimore this afternoon by the publication of the following letter from the colored candidate on the Grant Electoral ticket of this State, from the Fourth Congress District. It is reported that Mr. Saunders will carry with him to the Liberal Republican party a great number of colored votes:

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.

To the Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Chairman Baltimore City Delegation to the late Republican Convention.

SIR: Please accept for yourselves and colleagues from the Fourth Congress District to the late Convention of April 24, 1872, my grateful thanks for the conspicuous favor conferred by placing my name on the Grant Electoral ticket, and the assurance of my kindly appreciation of this and other marks of confidence during my participation in the politics of my native State. A profound sense of duty to my race and the demands of an unselfish patriotism superior to mere partisan requirements compel me to decline the honor and sever my connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party. I entertain the hope that at no distant day colored men, as American citizens, will rise superior to the apparent selfishness of their past political action, which has too often been characterized by adhesion to men instead of devotion to principles, and that they will fully comprehend the sacredness of the ballot and the higher duty of citizenship. It is but natural that in the past colored voters should have been consolidated within the ranks of that party through whose instrumentality their rights were in part secured, particularly when the party was itself a unit and the rights of the colored citizen made a political issue; but now, when some of the best men and brightest spirits of that party decline to act with it, and join with other citizens in the formation of a newer and better party with more advanced and more practical ideas, within whose ranks the rights of all men are assured, it is an open question whether the Liberal Republican party is not after all the true Republican party of the country. Now that all men of whatever creed or political opinion accept the situation, recognize the rights of all men, and guarantee their maintenance, it is but fair to suppose that the time is really come to permit the "dead past to bury its dead," and for all voters to come up to that comprehensive platform which, while recognizing the equity of equal rights, gives promise of perpetual peace and prosperity to the whole country. In the coming Presidential campaign it is of the last importance that colored men cast off the fetters of political vassalage, ignore the tyranny of a false and vicious party discipline, and, like all other men, exercise their political franchise according to the dictates of an enlightened and untrammelled judgment. Even were it possible for me to remain on your ticket, I could not approve and abet the bitter and continued factional warfare for which the great party in Maryland is remarkable, and which is a dominant characteristic of that party in every State in the Union. Neither would I on any consideration lend myself to the basely ungrateful task of vilifying and hounding life-long friends of human liberty and of equal rights, who, by their labors and sacrifices through a period of more than a quarter of a century, have made it possible for men of my race to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship. [illegible] of the Philadelphia [illegible]

I have read carefully [illegible] to suggest that if, [illegible] years of supremacy [illegible] years of absolute control of every department of the Government, it is deemed wise to be so prolific in platform declaration, it is just possible that four years' longer lease of power will be inadequate to the full performance of the stupendous task marked out for the party at Philadelphia. That complete and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude, of which the Philadelphia Convention gives assurance, is no doubt intended as a balm for the colored voters of the country, and it is supposed to have great healing influence, though a Republican Congress, in utter contempt of this and other promises made at Philadelphia, adjourns and makes no sign. If this Convention was the concentrated voice of the Republican party, speaking authoritatively for the President, Congress and people, it is incomprehensible why some of these platform sentiments were not met at once and crystalized into Federal statute provisions. I do not question the wisdom of this eminently capable and respectable body, nor do I doubt the sincerity of these declarations, but I cannot lose sight of the fact that it is perilous in the extreme to intrust the vital measures to other and future Congresses which may not in the eternal fitness of things be in consonance with the Philadelphia Convention.

I dissent from the doctrine enunciated that the enforcement of the appropriate legislation made by the recent amendment to the National Constitution can only be trusted to the Grant Administration. If the tenure of American citizenship depends upon the success of any political party and is necessarily jeoparded upon the periodical return of each National political contest, then that exalted right [illegible] being an object [illegible] than honorable. [illegible], it would be a boon of [illegible] sought after and despised when secured. Of course, I differ widely from these absurd premises so antagonistic to the genius of our institutions, and hold that the exercise of the rights and the employment of the privileges of citizenship by the colored people of the country depends not upon the success of a political party which is oftener factional or sectional than national, but upon the better sentiment, broad charity, and advanced civilization of the American people as a nation. In the light of the limited intelligence I am enabled to bring to bear upon the issues now before the people of the country, I am constrained to see in the Philadelphia platform a confession of weakness. If any political party, after three successive terms of the administration of governmental power, has need of such profusion of promise, evidently for the purpose of securing votes to perpetuate its existence, it is within the pale of possibility that the country will survive its defeat, and go forward to the accomplishment of its high destiny without the special guardianship of such a party.

I am persuaded that the Cincinnati platform does not differ very widely in declaration of principles from the Philadelphia instrument, and that all voters of whatever political opinion can stand upon it without sacrifice of principle, and support the Liberal Republican nominees without stultification, and I consider the indorsement of these candidates by other than the Cincinnati Convention as additional evidence of their acceptability to the American people. I believe it to be the duty as well as right of every American citizen to exercise his political prerogative freely and fearlessly, and, on occasion, give full expression to his sentiments, while carefully respecting the same duty and right in all other men; and that in governments like ours all effort to control the political action of the citizen by class, caste, or sectional prejudice, for individual, factional, or partisan aggrandizement, if successful to any extent and through any considerable period of time, will inevitably tend toward the subversion of the very objects for which co-operative or republican governments are formed. In the performance of this duty as a citizen, and in the exercise of this undoubted right, I shall in my humble sphere advocate the obliteration of all party lines and the sustenance of a new party, so composed as to give promise of successfully mastering the problems of the present and future under the leadership of that grand old veteran of equal rights, Horace Greeley, whose record and whose life is a sufficient guarantee that the rights of all men will be protected under his Administration. I am not unmindful of the utter insignificance of my effort in this direction. Neither do I imagine for one moment that my opinion will affect the general result. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty and shall accept cheerfully all the consequences. Very respectfully,

W. W. SAUNDERS.

Safety of the Seas.

From the Boston Journal.

There left New York, on Saturday, six steamers for Europe, carrying a grand total of nearly sixteen hundred passengers. All were English vessels, and not amenable to American regulations. As so large a proportion of their passengers are Americans, who seek in Europe the rest and change of travel, it becomes of some interest to know whether these trans-Atlantic steamers, who leave our shores every week, make any adequate provision for the safety of their living freight. Now and then a steamer goes down in mid-ocean, with all on board; or some collision or sudden accident brings death to a portion of the passengers. A brief horror falls upon the public mind, and we hear much about "visitations of Providence." It is likely that human carelessness, and criminal neglect, have sometimes quite as much to do with it. The six steamers which sailed from New York on Saturday, carried with them eight boats each. In heavy seas not more than fifteen persons can be carried safely in one of those boats. Suppose, then, a collision, a leak, a fire—accidents to which any steamers are liable, and for the 1,600 passengers on those steamers the boats afford a possibility of escape only 730; and this, making no allowance for the officers and crews. What is to become of the remainder?

The pastor of a church, just out of Boston, which was struck by lightning the other day, told his people "that the Lord had foreordained the lightning should come, because they had not had the free will to put up lightning rods." The truth, thus well and quaintly put, holds in its application to calamities at sea as on land. Providence is never responsible for human neglect. If a steamer meets with an accident at sea, and through the niggardliness of its owners, is found deficient in boat and life-saving apparatus, it is utterly blasphemy to assign to Providence that which is the result of criminal carelessness. If there is no way in which the law may touch those lines which crowd their vessels, and endanger the lives of their passengers, American tourists can, in some measure, regulate the matter for themselves, by patronizing only such lines as prove themselves worthy of it.

LYNCH LAW.

The Execution of the Murderers of Belle Secore—Confession of One of the Prisoners—Horrible Details of the Crime.

Wapakoneta, O., (July 9) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Your correspondent reached Celina at an early hour this morning. To a casual observer but little evidence remained to indicate the intense excitement that had prevailed within and without the borders of this quiet rural village for two weeks past, dating from the receipt of the first intelligence of the outrage and brutal murder of Miss Mary Belle Secore. The horrible details, as they were gradually unfolded, became more and more harrowing, adding fuel to the fevered excitement until, goaded to madness by the voluntary confession of one of the suspected murderers, confirming not only the evidences presented by the mutilated remains, but revealing unheard of cruelties and appalling barbarities, practiced by fiends incarnate upon the living, dying, and dead body of the martyred girl. Infuriated to madness by the plausible and apparently incontrovertible testimony of this and other witnesses, pointing with unerring certainty to the guilt of the prisoners, Absalom Kimmel, Jacob Kimmel, and Alex McLeod, they proceeded to wreak vengeance upon the miserable wretches with such summary justice as we hope will ever prove a terror to like evil-doers.

For a week past ominous misgivings and impatient mutterings of complaint with the law's delays were quietly expressed, but better counsels prevailed until the examination of the prisoners on Friday last, when the counsel for the State, Hon. F. C. LeBlond and Hon. T. J. Godfrey, announced to the Court the wishes of Absalom Kimmel to make a clean breast of his connection with the murder.

To the proposition the prisoners' counsel, Hon. D. J. Callen and Al. Berry, objected, claiming that their client was actuated by fear or promise of reward.

The Court sustained the objection, and from this incident arose the first clamor against the jurisdiction of a Court where the manipulation of a skillful practitioner often mocks even the shadow of justice.

The word was spread abroad that the prisoners were to be removed to Allen County within twenty four hours. A Vigilance Committee was organized, and a patrol was detailed to see that the prisoners were not transferred to another county.

Sunday was the day set apart, but through the influence of Hon. F. C. LeBlond and other prominent gentlemen the execution was delayed one day. It was all that could be done to stay the hand of a just retribution.

On Monday morning they came, on foot and mounted, in squads and by scores, until, at 10 o'clock, three thousand people were assembled, coming from even the remotest sections of the county. They marched to the fair grounds, and there selected their officers, and repaired with orderly procession to the jail, and called for the Sheriff. Mr. Spriggs appeared at the window and warned them of the dangers of interfering with an officer of the law in the discharge of his duties, and ordered them to disperse. They then seized him, threw him prostrate on the floor, secured his keys, unlocked the cells, and took the prisoners to a wagon prepared for their reception, and with the command, "Forward march," this respectable mob fell into line and proceeded to [illegible] struggles and [illegible] mel farm, the home [illegible] appealed in vain for [illegible] sight of the [illegible] the avengers halted for consultation. Death to the inhuman wretches was the universal verdict pronounced by a thousand jurors. The wagon containing the prisoners were drawn under a couple of saplings, a rude gallows was hastily constructed and the three persons were fitted with halters, and all was ready to swing them off when the sturdy form of Elias Secore, the brother of the murdered girl, appeared and pleaded in behalf of the youngest prisoner, Jacob Kimmel, aged 17 years, expressing his doubts as to his participation in the outrage or murder, the confession of Absalom Kimmel to the contrary notwithstanding.

This noble expression of Christian heroism was greeted with a wild huzzah, and by the sufferance of Elias Secore, Jacob Kimmel still lives.

Absalom Kimmel was much broken down in spirits, and said his last words would confirm the confession made the day before. Some say he fainted before the halter was stretched.

Alexander McLeod maintained the same stoical manner and stolid indifference to the surroundings of his ignominious death that has characterized his deportment throughout the entire case.

In response to an invitation to confess his crime, he spoke as follows:

"I never saw the girl, to my knowledge." He then took the testament, kissed it, and called on God and man to witness his innocence. Continuing, he said: "I know nothing against any of the Kimmel folks; Andy and I were partners paddling."

[A voice from the crowd. "Why did you say bloody spot?"] "I admit I said bloody place; it is my way of speaking." This was in explanation of the ejaculation that escaped McLeod's lips when, in charge of Sheriff Spriggs, he was brought to the scene of the murder. "My clothes are gone to Cincinnati; I admit I had blood on me; I have blood on me now from my nose; it is in the habit of bleeding; I swear sincerely I am innocent. I am ready to die if you will put me to death. I die innocent. I told the truth. I swear before man and God that I am innocent. Johnson and the Sheriff induced the boys to say what they did of me. Innocent blood will flow if I have to die. Have mercy on my poor mother and sisters, and may God forgive you all."

The following is the confession of Absalom Kimmel, made in Jail on the day before his execution:

"I, Absalom Kimmell, of my own free will, do make the following confession: While we, Alexander McLeod, my brother Jacob, and myself, were going through the woods, on Sunday, June 23, 1872, from church, McLeod said: 'Let us go squirrel hunting.' I told him we had no caps. Nothing more was said until after Jacob Kimmel came home, then McLeod asked Jake if any girls went west. Jake told him that several went, and McLeod said: 'We will go out there.' We then ran the greater part of the way. When we got to the spot where the murder was commited, she (Mary Secore) was within one hundred yards or more of us, and when she came up even with the place, he (McLeod) stepped out and said: 'Hold on,' when she ran to the south side of the road and hallowed 'let me loose,' in a loud tone of voice. He then grabbed her by the throat and right arm, and took her behind the bushes and threw her down. We (Jacob and myself) were off about two rods, when McLeod called for us to come there; we did not go until he called us the second time. We then went to him. Jake stood at the side of the road to watch, and I to the north of the girl and McLeod, when McLeod told me to take hold of her arm, which I did. At the time McLeod was holding both of the girl's hands in his mouth, the palms of her hands together, and holding her throat. He then had connection with her. I then watched until Jake had connection with her also, when Jake watched until I did the same thing. Then I and Jake went off about twenty-five yards, when McLeod again had connection with her. As soon as he was through he picked up a club and hit her on the head. The club was about four inches in diameter and about three feet long. I saw her throw up her hands and quiver when he struck her. He then came running up to us, and said that he had knocked her in the head, and he then ran home. I saw blood on his right wrist-band and also on the bosom of his shirt. When we got home I ran into the barn; Jake went into the house, and McLeod washed himself at the horse trough, and afterward washed at the pump, and then went into the house, and we all eat dinner at about 1 o'clock. At about 6 o'clock in the evening we went to water the horses—myself, Jake, Andy, and George. When we came back we met my brother Sam at the cross-roads, and jumped and wrestled with a crowd of boys, when I went home at sundown, or a little after; we eat supper; McLeod then told me that he had been back there, and she was not dead yet, but that he had killed her. On Monday morning my father told me that Aleck wanted me to run off, but he wanted me to stick to the clearing."

Thus miserably perished the perpetrators of this heinous crime. Kimmel is an American, aged 20 years; McLeod is a Canadian, aged 23 years. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of those who have sifted the evidence, *pro* and *con*, calmly and impartially, as to the identification of the criminals with this crime, and, whilst the lawlessness of the proceeding is generally deprecated, the sentence is pronounced righteous, and the provocation of the circumstances attending this cold-blooded murder goes far to mitigate the action of the infuriated populace.

Jacob Kimmel, now in jail, will have a preliminary examination to-night. He says he can prove an *alibi*.

That North Carolina Outrage.

There seems already to be a disposition to fabricate Ku-Klux outrages at the South for the stable material of campaign documents. A few days ago a despatch from North Carolina stated that a speech of Mr. Settle, a Republican of that State, who presided over the Philadelphia Republican Convention, had been the occasion of some riotous disturbances. The New York *Tribune*, ever prompt and emphatic in its condemnation of alleged Ku-Klux acts of violence, condemned the reported attack upon Mr. Settle as a violation of the freedom of speech, which is the right of every one. But a Grant paper of New York gives a full account of the occurrence, which the *Tribune* now declares reduces to nothing the thrilling tale of the imaginative telegrapher. Mr. Settle, according to this statement, began an account of his stewardship at Philadelphia and elsewhere, and the "Ku-Klux began asking impertinent questions." This is certainly not an unusual occurrence in political meetings. Some of the questions, however, were only too pertinent. One depraved villain interrupted the loyal flow of the Judge's eloquence by asking: "Where were you when secession began?" The Judge retorted by a sarcastic reference to the interrupter's stature, and the little man suggested that if Mr. Settle would come down from the stand they could promptly decide their relative physical value. Mr. Settle declined this ordeal, which was a proper and prudent thing to do, and there was no further disturbance, except loud cheers for Greeley at the close of the meeting. There is nothing in this story to curdle the most susceptible blood. The *Tribune* remarks that the "Ku-Klux" might have asked still more embarrassing questions of the orator. They might have gone to inconvenient lengths in their catechism as to his Rebel record. They might have put to him unanswerable queries as to the services he rendered for the $10,000 he received as Minister to Peru, which office he held for a year or so, and never left the limits of his own State. We trust the *Tribune* is not laying itself open to an imputation of Ku-Kluxism in calling upon Mr. Settle to settle up. In general, that demand, when applied to carpet-baggers, is what Ku-Kluxism means.

"JOSIE."

Her Appearance at the Stokes Trial.

From the New York Herald, July 9.

Stokes wore linen summer trousers, with a small black stripe, with handsome diamond pin, and black tie with white spots, beside the usual gray summer coat. He was looking well and in seeming better spirits than usual. His brother, Horace Stokes, and his mother, Mrs. Stokes, the latter dressed in deep mourning, were also in Court, the latter lady sitting near her son Edward. Mr. Stokes, Sr., came into Court later during the day and sat near the prisoner.

But the great attraction of the day was the appearance of the modern Cleopatra in Court, who is known in this fight as Helen Josephine Mansfield, and her cousin, Mrs. Marietta Williams, in addition to the mother of Mrs. Mansfield.

Mrs. Mansfield came into Court attired in all the magnificence that gold, silks, diamonds, and laces could bestow. She had descended from her carriage in Broadway, and, as a great many people have a curiosity to know how this Aspasia dresses, it shall be given. First there was a heavy black silk underskirt, covered with some white filmy fabric which came to the throat, and over her shoulders was thrown a very handsome black lace shawl pinned in front at the shoulders. Around her neck was a massive gold chain, pendant from which was an equally massive gold cross, and, to make it complete, at her wrists were massive gold bracelets richly chased. Mrs. Mansfield wore a Henry Quatre hat, with a rich black veil and long lavender kid gloves. In her ears were large hoop earrings of gold and sapphire. She sat behind the reporters during the day, and on her right was her mother, Mrs. Mansfield, who was dressed in black silk, and who is still a very prepossessing woman. Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield is a woman of extraordinary fairness of skin, while her mother is darker, stouter and shorter in stature. Helen Josephine has dark, liquid eyes, and her cousin, Marietta Williams, is a blonde, with tawny hair and gray blue eyes. Her dress was also a tawny-colored silk dress of two shades, and she had a tawny and black hat on the top of her head, and everything that was not rich on her person was tawny, with the exception of the heavy gold hoop earrings, similar to those of Mrs. Mansfield.

When Mrs. Mansfield saw Stokes yesterday morning in Court, it was for the first time since his confinement for the killing of Fisk, on January 6. This woman, who is a magnificent Medusa, took a long, [illegible] drink in Stokes, and seemed for a [illegible] Medusa kept his every feature [illegible] and thought, no her nerves [illegible] many strange things that had [illegible] since she last saw Stokes, six months ago, at the Yorkville Police Court, on that memorable Saturday morning. Stokes looked at Mrs. Mansfield, and just bowed in return to the look, and Mrs. Stokes, the mother of the prisoner, who is said to be a woman of strong religious feelings, regarded Mrs. Mansfield with a look that only a mother could fathom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 228 deaths in Boston last week,—an unusually large number.

—The visit of the entire Japanese Embassy to Boston will be the next sensation.

—There is a greater run of salmon at the Dalles, Oregon, this season than was ever before known.

—A Memphis gardener recently distinguished himself by shooting five cows belonging to an orphan asylum.

—The trade in ginger beer is getting to be enormous; a few years ago it was hardly known in this country, and chiefly by the imported article.

—Tremont Temple, Boston, is being renovated and supplied with opera chairs to take the place of the pews.

—Montreal young ladies do not wear watteaus or polonaises or long trains, and ten yards will make a dress in that savage land. It is hard to make them believe that it takes 176 yards to make a dress elsewhere.

—There is a man in Randolph County Mo., who has a foot so large that his shoes are 17½ inches long and 17 inches around the instep. An ordinary pair of summer shoes for him weigh 5 pounds.

—The latest railroad miracle was performed by a negro, who happened to be standing in the way of a flying train near Philadelphia. The engine threw him twenty feet in the air and tore his clothing all to shreds. The train was stopped, and the horrified spectators went back to find him on his feet again, resuming his line of march upon the track. The locomotive probably struck him on the head.

—Arthur Hurley crawled under a freight car at North Adams, Mass., to take a nap, when a train backing down the track struck the car, and pushed it along over the sleeping man, cutting off both his legs and causing death in a short time.

—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* has been told that "when the afternoon express out of New York was near Norwalk, Thursday afternoon—a heavy shower prevailing at the time—a ball of fire entered one of the cars and exploded, filling the car with the fumes of sulphur."

—Six splendid zebras, valued at $600 apiece, have just arrived at the Jardin d'Acclimitation in Paris, as a present from the new Emperor of Abyssinia. It is a prevalent idea that the zebra is untamable, but M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, who has already made sundry experiments in contradiction of this opinion, has determined to prove its fallacy by taking a drive down the Champs Elysees, some time during the month, in a coach drawn by six Abyssinian zebras.

—The energy of the people inhabiting the Pacific Slope is manifested in their railroad enterprise. In California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, they have 1,239.30 miles of railroad completed, at a cost of $169,322,000, and are contemplating [illegible] miles more, to be put under contract as soon as the means can [illegible]. The narrow gauge system [illegible] in popular favor for local travel and traffic.

—La Pierre, brother of the girl who, it is alleged, was ravished by the negro Douglass at Montville, Ct., shot at and nearly killed the negro in the jail at New London, Sunday, and was arrested. The negro will recover, and denies any knowledge of the crime of which he is accused.

—An idea of the rush of Americans to Europe, this season, may be had from the statement of a correspondent who heard of one American residing in London, to whom no less than fifty-six of his countrymen had presented themselves with letters of introduction within a single week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Money easy at 3 to 4. Sterling quiet and steady. Gold quiet and firm at 113⅞@114. The Gold Room closed at 2 p. m. Loans from 2 to 4 for carrying. Clearings $19,000,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet. Erie speculation was the chief feature of Wall street to-day, opening at 53½, selling up to 55, and closing at 54⅞@54⅝. Outside of Erie, Pacific Mail was the most prominent stock, and fluctuated between 73⅞@74⅜. The balance of the list improved from ⅛ to ⅝, closing strong.

The Post says: This afternoon has developed the plans of a pool organized to advance stocks after Greeley's nomination. The suggestion for the pool was first made at Saratoga, where many speculators are staying, among whom are some of what are called Vanderbilt people, who figured at Baltimore at the Democratic Convention.

Sterling, 9.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	117½	Coups, '67	113
Coups, '62	114⅞	Coups, '68	113⅛
Coups, '64	114⅞	10-40s	112⅞
Coups, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coups, '65 (new)	113⅝	New 5s	113⅛
State bonds:			
Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	50		
Stocks:			
Canton	90½	St Paul	53½
W U Telegraph	73	Do. preferred	77½
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97½	Do. preferred	87
Wells, Fargo	85	Ft. Wayne	96½
American M. U.	74	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	89	Do. preferred	41
Pacific Mail	74½	C & A	117
New York Central	98	Do. preferred	120
Do. scrip	98	O. & M.	45½
Erie	54½	C., C. & C.	95
Do preferred	75	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	114½	Lake Shore	93½
Do. preferred	120	Indiana Central	43
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pac. stocks	38
Northwestern	73½	Do. bonds	88
Do. preferred	90½	Cent. Pacific 40	101½
Rhode Island	111	Del., Lack & West	106
N. J. Central	107	Boston, H. & Erie	5

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@11s 6d; white, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, July 11—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40s, 89⅞.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 54 francs, 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 10⅞; Orleans, 11⅛; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat, 12s 2d; flour 27s 6d; corn 26s 3d. Cheese, 54s 6d; Cumberland middles, 38s; short rib, 31s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 619, making the supply for the week thus far 8,?66, against 8,712 last week. Market active, but not in proportion to the quantity of stock in the yards. Prices off full an ⅛c from yesterday. Notwithstanding heavy shipments and large sales the yards are still well filled with stock, much of which, it is thought, will be held over. About 1,300 disposed of. Sales: 243 Illinois steers, av 1,0[illegible] to 1,327 lbs, at $4 [illegible]; 196 Ohio steers, av 1,0[illegible] to 1,304 lbs [illegible]; 278 Indiana steers, av 1,063 to 1,411 lbs, [illegible]; 37 Michigan steers, av 915 lbs, $5[illegible]; 36 Missouri steers, av 1,148 lbs, $5.40; 15 Kentucky steers, av 1,[illegible] lbs, $5.50; 79 mixed steers av [illegible] lbs, $4.25 to $4.50; 20 Indiana stockers, av 1,000 lbs, $[illegible].

Sheep—Receipts [illegible] for the week thus far, 9,400 against 8,400 last week. Market active for Canada sheep and lambs, with a slight improvement in western. Sales: 205 Ohio sheep av 91 lbs, at 4⅞c; 700 Indiana sheep, 98 to 103 lbs, 5c; 18 Canada sheep, av 1[illegible] lbs, at 5c; 75 Missouri sheep av 91 lbs, at $5.75; 531 Canada lambs, 64 to 68 lbs, at 8@9c. Extra quality of either would bring increased rates.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 10,200, against 12,300 last week. Market dull at 4.35@4.50, or about 10c off from yesterday's. But few lots in pens, and no inquiry; sales of 97 stillers at $4.70.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 1,780, making 7,300 this week. Trade more active, and prices a shade higher. Four cars of Cherokees av 1,340 lbs, sold at 9½c; 6 cars Illinois, av 780 lbs, 12½c; 10 cars, fat Kentucky, av 800 lbs, 12½@13c. Light run expected to-morrow.

Sheep—1,800 received to-day, and 12,000 since Saturday. Market strong and active, especially for good lambs. Whole cars of 80@90 lbs Jersey, 13c; car Pennsylvania, av 60 lbs, 11½c; car av 80 lbs, 11c; car of Illinois sheep, av 84 lbs, 6½c; choice, 100-lb Ohio sheep worth 7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 45 cars, making 20,600 for the week. There is trouble about getting ice and cutters; little doing; heavy hogs lower at 5½c; medium, 5¾c; a few pigs at 6c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Cattle—Active; very best on sale to-day were quoted at 6¼@6½c; that generally rated first quality, 4¾@5½c; medium to good fair quality, 4@4¾c. Sales, 1,170. Receipts, 1,688.

Hogs—In better demand and higher; sales at 5¾@6¼c. Receipts 5,094.

Sheep—Demand limited; market overstocked; prices ½c off; quoted 4@5½c. Receipts, 3,874.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 11.—Cattle—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6½c to 6¾c; stockers, 3½c to 4½c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market firm; arrivals light; prospects fair; best, 5½c to 5¾c; medium, 5c to 5½c; common, 4c to 4½c.

Hogs—Unchanged; fair Philadelphia, $4.40 to $4.60; Yorkers, $4.20 to $4.30; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—There have been some feelers thrown out for large lots of standard sheetings for future delivery, but we were unable to learn whether any definite contracts were closed. There is also a disposition to purchase heavily of Canton flannels and a few favorite brands of sheetings to supply the extreme Southern trade. Indications are that there will be a considerable movement of these goods in first hands, and the prices realized for them will largely determine opening prices for the season. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "There is more confidence in the present prices of woollens, with a disposition on the part of clothiers to purchase, and we feel warranted in saying that cloths and cassimeres are seemingly as low as manufacturers can produce them."

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling upland, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; demand chiefly for home use; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $6.00@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@7.15; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@8.75. St. Louis, $7.00@11.25. Rye flour steady and in fair demand at $3.90@4.75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1.52@1.53; do in store, 1.50; white Western, $1.67½@1.70; amber red Western, $1.54. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn higher, with fair exports and home trade; receipts 18,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 58@60c; sail do, 61@[illegible]; Western, [illegible]; Ohio, 43. Receipts [illegible].

EGGS—Dull; Western, 17@18c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9c; Cuba, 8⅞@9½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice in fair demand at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $12.45@12.50, prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef quiet; mess, $7.50@9.50; extra, $10.00@12.00; hams dull at $20.00@24.00; tierce nominal, prime mess, $[illegible]; India mess, $17.00@19.00. [illegible] steady; hams, 10@13c; [illegible]. Middles quiet and [illegible]; long clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Unchanged, at 7@10c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 92@92½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—OATS—Easier at 40@41c.

HAY—Lower; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $27.00@28.00. All others unchanged.

STERLING—24½@25½; sight, ¼ premium.

GOLD—113½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 200 bales; nominally good ordinary, at 20½c; low middling, 21½c; medium, 22½c; receipts, 118; no exports; stock, 17,916 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Nothing doing; prices nominal. Canal freights nominal. No shipments.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1.29½; No. 2, $1.24. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 40½. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—TOBACCO—Sales 100 hhds; lugs, 8@8½c; low to good leaf, 9@13c.

PROVISIONS—Firm with good order demand for bacon and hams; mess pork, in round lots, held at $12.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8½c for packed. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7½c, loose. Hams very firm. Sugar cured, 13½@14c; plain, 12½c. Lard—Kettle, 9c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat better; sample lots new No. 2 red winter, $1.40@1.45; old do, $1.53. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Oats steady; mixed, on track, 28@28½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very quiet; order lots, $12.50. Bacon firm, but less doing; clear rib, buyer August, 8½c; jobbing and order lots, 6, 8, and 8½c. Bulk meats, no sales. Lard quiet; winter steam, up country, 8½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.00@7.25. Wheat steady; sales new white at $1.45; New Hill and red, $1.40. Rye, 65@67c. Oats, 30@35c. Barley, sales new at 75c delivered.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales city at $14.75; regular, nominally $12.00@12.25. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders held at 5c; clear rib, 6½@7c; clear, 7½c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾@7⅞c; clear sides wanted at 8c; stock light.

HOGS—Steady at $4.10@4.50.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 88c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; low middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00; choice family, $7.50@8.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; concessions would have to be made to sell; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.50@1.60. Rye, 68@69c. Corn dull; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats steady at 39@41c.

WHISKEY—91½@92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice white, $1.65@1.73. Corn dull. Oats dull; mixed, 40c; white, 41@42c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; bulk shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8½c; sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Steady; choice, 17c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 91c asked.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47½@1.50; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.67. Corn quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—COTTON—Firmer; low middling, 23c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Steady at $4.50@9.50. Corn meal steady at $3.35. Corn easier at 61@65c. Oats quiet at 40@41c.

HAY—Prime old, $24.00.

BRAN—Dull at $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, lard, and pork, no sales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better, but quiet; extra, $1.63; No. 1, $1.53; amber, $1.50. Corn dull and lower at 46c. Oats dull and lower at 32½c.

TOLEDO, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.47; seller September, $1.34; No. 1 red $1.46; No. 2 do, 1.40; No. 2, seller August, $1.29. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed, 45½c; seller September, 50½c; low mixed, 45½c; Michigan, 46c; no grade, 44c. Oats dull and unchanged; Michigan, 30½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; Oswego, 9@9½c; Kingston, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 bu; wheat, 700 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; Oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 bu; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; Oats, 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2, held at $1.40. Corn steady at 47@48c. Oats dull and drooping at 34c.

PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 20@20½c, car lots; 21@21½c for trade lots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $4.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $6.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.00 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $4.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Pos master, or other responsible [illegible]. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 [illegible] Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

All journeymen barbers are requested to meet at [illegible] Hall, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted. Entrance on the east side of Adams-st. Per order Committee.

CICERO TAXES

now due, at 142 West Madison-st. Office hours, 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

A. O. BUTLER, Collector.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 42 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.

In response to the urgent solicitations of the citizens of Chicago, President Thiers and the Government of France have kindly permitted

THE BAND OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE

To visit this city and give

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS

For the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. The Band consists of 55 performers, all artists of the highest order, and considered by all the critics of the [illegible] to be the FINEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION in existence. The Band will appear in the [illegible] uniform of the Garde Republicaine and will give an entire change of programme on each evening. EMINENT SOLO VOCALISTS have been engaged to appear in conjunction with the Band, in order to add to the attraction. Among the features of the programme will be introduced "THE MARSEILLAISE," sung in costume, with full orchestra and soloists.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH: MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, and THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. The sale of tickets will open THIS morning, at 9 o'clock. For the South Side, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash av. For the West Side, at the West Side Library, 220 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS, FRIDAY, EVENING BENEFIT OF

MISS SIDNEY COWELL,

Assisted by J. M. Ward, Winnette Montague, Florence Cowell, George Giddens and Academy Star Company.

The Little Treasure,

Object of Interest,

Ballad by Miss Montague,

Prima Donna for a Night.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SPECTACULAR MILITARY DRAMA,

The Lancers!

GRAND MARCH OF AMAZONS! DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY!

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Monday, July 8, and during the week.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 8. First appearance in this city in ten years of the original and only

TONY PASTOR,

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE [from Tony Pastor's Opera House, N. Y.]. The greatest combination of artists ever seen. Look at the list of names—Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Neil, [illegible], Harrigan and Hart, Billy Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Professor M. O'Rearidan, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor, with a complete Orchestra and Brass Band. Admission as usual.

N. D. ROBERTS Business Manager.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Season of 1872 and '73. Mr. R. King, the eminent Shakespearean reader. The American Literary Bureau takes special pleasure in announcing an engagement with this distinguished Shakespearean scholar, critic and reader for a series of "Evenings with Shakespeare and the Poets" for the coming season. The Shakespearean plays presented will be Hamlet, Othello, Julius Cæsar, Macbeth, Richard III., Henry IV., and Henry VIII. To these will be added the modern plays of Money, London Assurance, The Hunchback, Lady of Lyons, Brutus, and Douglas. The poems rendered will be from Milton, Byron, Hood, [illegible], Robert Morris, Browning, Longfellow, and Bryant.

But thirty nights are reserved for Western engagements. Lecture committees will therefore please forward their applications at an early date. For terms, programmes, etc., address American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute, New York.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC,

And those wishing to become such, should attend the instructions of Zerrahn, Goldbeck, Root, Gill, and others, at the National Normal Musical Institute, Chicago University. Session from July 10 to August 15.

GRAND BALLOON MATINEE.

Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts, Saturday, between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., by the daring aeronaut W. W. DONALDSON. Admission to all parts the ground 25 cents.

N. W. TRACY, Business Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

West Side Regular Saturday's Sale.

At the Red Front auction house, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st, on Saturday, July 13, at 9 o'clock, Hardware, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, Scythes, Carpenters' Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Iron Hollow Ware, Glassware, 75 Sewing Machines, &c. At 11 o'clock, one elegant Square Grand Piano Forte, 7⅓ octave, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston. One Chickering Piano Forte, one Upright Piano. At 11 o'clock. Handsome Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Counting-Room Desks, Cane-seat Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, fine Bedsteads, Hair Matresses, Bedding, Table Linen, New Ingrain Carpets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

UNLIMITED SALE OF Furniture, Carpets, Etc., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, July 13,

At 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 148 Michigan-av. New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Centre Tables, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Matresses, &c., New Top and Open Buggies, Basket, Phaetons, and new Harness; also Crockery and Glassware.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TO BASKET MAKERS.

10,000 POUNDS STRIPPED WILLOW

Also Large Assortment Baskets, at Auction on Saturday morning, July 13th, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION.

The Last Sale in our Wooden Building.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Household Furniture and Carpets,

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, Kitchen Furniture, and Office Desks, 90 pkgs of Glassware, 12 crates of Crockery in open lots, 2,500 yds Wool Carpets, 75 Mirrors. Also, at 11 o'clock, one new Express Wagon, custom made, on Saturday, July 13, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

On account of owner's removal,

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Hinsdale Property AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our office, 336 Wabash-av., second floor. We will sell the following pieces of Hinsdale property, very choice and desirable, to wit: 2½ acres, being Lot 2, Block 3, of Stough's Second Addition to Hinsdale, having a frontage of 336 feet on Chestnut-st, by 290 feet on Adams-st (more or less.) Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Block 2, and Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Block 3, of Reed's Sub., in the town of Hinsdale, being acre lots. Sale positive and without reservation. Terms at sale.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

THIS MORNING

AT 10 O'CLOCK, we shall sell

RICH PARLOR SUITS,

[illegible], Hall Trees, Side Boards, Book Cases, Etageres, Office and Parlor Desks, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Marble and Wood Top Tables, and Chairs in great variety. We shall also sell Second Hand Furniture, Velvet Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Silver Ware, Crockery, Bedding, &c., at our rooms,

291 & 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court,

This morning, at 10 o'clock. We are Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, and we wholesale and retail at their prices. We have established an Upholstery Department, and are now getting up all kinds of work at the lowest possible prices for first-class work.

COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan av.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

BANKRUPTCY.

Over $150,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION,

At No. 97 South Desplaines-st., in Plummer's new block, near Madison-st., commencing on Monday, July 8, 1872. Sales to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, all for cash. Sales commence at 10 a. m., 2, and 7:30 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD HALF-ACRE LOTS.

A half acre, equal 5 building lots, we sell from $600 to $1,500. One tenth down, balance 1 to 10 semi-annually. This gives 5 to 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made, whenever desired by the purchaser. Lots situated on the old Comorn Station, now

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

16 feet above Chicago level, soil, best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city before 7 a. m., returning at 5:15 p. m. This is the most beautiful acre property near the city, and nothing more desirable can be found in or near the city for residence or investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to the beauty and desirability.

SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 76 East Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare Business Chance FOR SALE.

A first-class restaurant and bar, situated in the best location in the city, and now doing an immense business. To a person of means and energy this presents a rare opportunity for making a speedy fortune. Reason for selling—the present manager is about to engage in a different line of business. For particulars apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market sts.

INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

CYRUS CURTIS . . . . President.

W. A. BREWER, JR . . . Vice President.

W. HAXTUN . . . . Secretary.

Assets, $2,888,318.54.

Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1871, $2,589,016.87

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,362,902.87	
United States Securities at cost	438,411.00	
N. Y. State, County, and City Stocks, at cost	396,924.13	
Loans on Policies	4,232.00	
Cash in Bank and Trust Co. on interest	368,065.64	
Cash in course of transmission	25,981.23	
Actual investments		$2,589,016.87
Deduct—		
Capital Stock	$125,000.00	
Liabilities for claims, etc	53,000.00	
Reserve for policies required by New York State valuation	2,237,714.00—2,415,714.00	
Invested surplus		$173,302.87
Actual investments, as above		$2,589,016.87
Add—		
Interest accrued		14,518.90
Market value of stocks in excess of cost		49,264.87
Premiums due and unpaid not more than three months		48,000.00
Deferred premiums		175,000.00
Other assets		15,518.00
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1871		$2,888,318.54
Deduct—		
Liabilities for claims etc	$53,000.00	
Reserve for policies required by New York State valuation	2,237,714.00—2,290,714.00	
Surplus as regards Policy-holders		$597,604.54

H. D. PENFIELD, General Agent, 586 Wabash-av.

GLASS.

ROCK ISLAND GLASS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Glass FOR

Windows, Store Fronts, Show Cases, &c.

The quality is unequalled by any American Glass in the Market.

LESTER & UPDIKE, Agents.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Taylor & Clark-sts.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,

Building Bolts,

Fish-Bar Bolts,

Carriage Bolts,

Fire Bolts,

Machine Bolts,

Lag Screws,

Washers,

Hot Pressed Nuts.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE Railway Company,

Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantage of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal in one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Owen County, Indiana, block coal field; the ore from one hundred (100) acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for merchant iron required for the railway's use for a period of two years.

To any railway car manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 160 acres of the best oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence work upon.

To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD, Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that J. F. Robertson, of Chicago, Illinois, is not now, nor has he ever been, a member of the Illinois Sidewalk and Paving Company, nor has he any authority or power to enter into any contract or agreement, on behalf of said Company, and the said Company will not in any manner be responsible for any agreement, contract, or obligation made by said Robertson.

All persons are hereby forbidden from paying any money or accounts due the said Company to the same J. F. Robertson.

F. A. STALL, Manager.

It is a Crime

To exhaust still further the vitality of an already feeble invalid with sharp evacuants and other strength destroying medicines. No case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous weakness or periodic fever was ever cured in that way. What the debilitated sufferer needs is a remedy in which the properties of an invigorant, a stimulant, a mild aperient, a sedative, and a blood depurient are combined, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation before the world in which these essential sanitary elements are united in the proportions necessary to overcome disease without prostrating the patient. This agreeable and potent vegetable elixir is, in the truest sense of the word, a restorative, for it restores the strength of the body, re-establishes functional regularity, enriches the degenerated blood, and clears the clouded brain.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, EDWARD L. BREWSTER withdraws from the firm of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., this day.

Either member of the firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

S. P. FARRINGTON,

E. L. BREWSTER,

JOHN SCHMAHL.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Copartnership Notice.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Grocery Business, in the city of Chicago.

Samuel P. Farrington, of Hyde Park, Illinois, and John Schmahl, of Chicago, Illinois, are the general partners, and Edward F. Pulsifer, of Chicago, Illinois, is the special partner, and as such he has contributed forty thousand dollars to the capital stock. The copartnership commences July 1, 1872, and will end January 1, 1877.

SAMUEL P. FARRINGTON,

JOHN SCHMAHL,

EDWARD F. PULSIFER.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11, 1872.

To Whom it may Concern:

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firm name of McDowell & Halpenny, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old place, 149 South Halsted-st., by R. H. McDowell. All of the debts due from said firm will be paid by R. H. McDowell, and all debts due to said firm are payable solely to said R. H. McDowell.

ROBERT H. McDOWELL,

DAVID HALPENNY.

By Mutual Consent,

E. M. Melick has withdrawn from the firm of A. Melick & Co., and the firm changed to Melick & Saunders. All debts due to be collected, and all indebtedness to be paid, by said Melick & Saunders.

A. MELICK,

C. F. SAUNDERS,

E. M. MELICK.

DISSOLUTION.

S. W. Parker has this day withdrawn from the firm of Parker & Deming. The accounts will be collected and paid by the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the firm of E. DEMING.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between D. W. Bailey, Isaac Gardner, 2d, and J. F. Robertson, under the name and style of the Union Roofing and Paving Company, is this day dissolved in accordance with the articles constituting said partnership.

D. W. BAILEY,

ISAAC GARDNER, 2d,

F. A. STALL, Attorney in fact.

Chicago, July 11, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wallace & Henderson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. M. WALLACE,

A. M. HENDERSON.

Chicago, July 1, 1872.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS. IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills, the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire, have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

Than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,

West end of Madison-st. Bridge,

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.

J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

BOW LEGS.

BOW LEGS, CLUB FEET,

Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all Physical Deformities.

Dr. S. N. MARSH'S apparatus for deformities are made by us and are carefully and scientifically adjusted to the requirements of the case. Also all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, etc.

MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash av.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	July 10	Batavia	July 11
Scotia	July 17	Algeria	July 20
Java	July 24	Parthia	June 27

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st. London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 22d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will aproximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 25th day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company,

Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line,

Philadelphia, July 2, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 160 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address

JAMES A. WRIGHT, President, 118 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark st.

COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 149 Wabash-av.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 138 Fifth-av., near Madison.

American Horse Shoe.

G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, 18 and 24 Central Block.

A. L. ROBB, 376 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Armstrong.

W. L. B JENNEY, 79 Dearborn st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 244 State-st.

Banks.

MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.

SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 19 West Randolph st.

E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 22 S. Canal-st.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).

STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

BLISS & SNOW, 64 South Canal-st.

CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 28 W. Randolph.

STYLES & FOWLER, 73 Washington st.

J. J. SPALDING & CO. 31 South Canal-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 278 Canal & 500 Wabash-av.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANS, 47 W. Washington-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.

HADLEY BROTHERS, 134 State st.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).

P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.

C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.

THOS. PEARCE & SONS, 224 Mich. av. cor. Market.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 289 and 295 Wabash-av.

NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.

W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.

E. B. TAYLOR, 88 Market, Room 10, Central Block.

Building Paper.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

Builders in Iron.

CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.

Brushes.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.

Cigars (Wholesale.)

TANSILL & CO., 47 River st. Send for terms to Agents.

Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., [illegible].

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash av.

Clothing (Retail).

P. M. PLATT, 359 State st., cor Harrison.

Commission Merchants.

DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.

Confectionery (Wholesale.)

M. E. PAGE & CO., 58 S. Green st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 387 Wabash-av.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 78 West Washington.

J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 24 North Canal.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.

S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).

CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 296 State-st.

WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 98 W. Lake-st.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Coal and Coke.

MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.

Dentists.

E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.

E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.

FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake st.

Druggists' Glassware.

STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries.

BLISS & TORRY, 25 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Furniture.

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.

POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.

Furniture Manufacture.

BOWLES & EATES, rear 17, 12, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 222 Mich. av (lake front).

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).

ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.

BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 256 Michigan-av.

C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.

DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.

GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.

R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.

STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

WELLS FAULKNER, 155 Michigan-av.

WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.

EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 52 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hair Goods.

H. GLASSBROOK, 146 22d st. and 222 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).

BRINTNALL, TERRY & SELDEN, 87 West Lake.

E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 75 Lake st.

LARABEE & NORTH, 31 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.

PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 147 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.

Insurance (Fire).

NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 45 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.

MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 42 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph st.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 65 West Washington.

GOODRICH & KIRBY, 209 West Madison st.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison st.

G. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.

WM. N. MAYO, 152 [illegible] and 155 W. Madison-st.

N. MATSON & CO., 621 Wabash-av.

A. H. MILLER, 470 Wabash av. and 47 W. Madison.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West Madison-st.

C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.

RODDIN & HAMILTON, 346 State & 189 W. Madison.

STARR & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).

H. N. WHEELER & CO., 1[illegible] West Twelfth st.

Lawyers.

DENT & BLACK, 128 LaSalle st, Room 21.

Law Booksellers.

E. B. MYERS, 286 Wabash av.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 52 South Canal st.

Lithographers.

CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.

Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).

G. C. HOYTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)

D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.

Newspapers.

TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.

WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Mad. st.

Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.

JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.

Oils, Naphtas, Gasoline, (Wholesale.)

KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water st.

Paints.

ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 242 E. Mad.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 75 West Washington st.

W. C. CLARKE, 37 West Washington-st.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 W. Randolph.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 22 & 26 W. Washington.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines st.

Pawnbroker.

LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d st., Room 2.

LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.

J. BAUER & CO., 290 to 296 Wabash-av.

REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 253 East Randolph-st.

Print Sellers.

J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 31 North Clinton st.

W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.

CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loan.

SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.

Roofing Materials.

POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.

S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.

Saddlery Hardware.

BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.

S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.

HERRING & CO., 46 State st., and 14th & Indiana-av.

MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. op Tre[illegible].

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).

N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 28 and 30 N. Clinton-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 183 South Halsted-st.

GROVER & BAKER, 24 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.

WHEELER & WILSON, 228 W. Mad. & 500 Wabash.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, 676 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

BELDING BROS. & CO., 198 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

DUNHAM & HOIT, 243 South Water st.

FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.

GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 264 S. Water, nr. Lake.

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.

D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st (old stand).

N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.

M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.

Stencil Cutters.

D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 240 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).

FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.

TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.

WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.

A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.

Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal st.

Teas.

J. W. BAILEY, 16 LaSalle-st.

Transportation.

G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Trunk Manufacturers.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 385 Wabash-av.

VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 232 Mich.-av. nr Congress.

Undertakers.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 186 West Madison-st.

C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).

SAM'L MYERS & CO., 266 and 270 East Madison-st.

Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for [illegible] persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the importation of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

WANTED.

WANTED 5,000 CLOTHES-WRINGERS

to repair, at 168 Park-av. Extra, and parts of all kinds of wringers in stock.

W. J. ELLINWOOD, Agent, 168 Park-av.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11.

In the money market business continues quiet. The majority of the banks have a large surplus of unemployed funds, and some of them would be willing to take first-class commercial paper having 60 days to run, at about 8 per cent per annum. For call loans on undoubted collaterals, money could be had at from 6 to 7 per cent.

New York exchange was firm to-day at par for sales between banks, but as there is not a very active demand from the mercantile community just at present, there is not much being sold. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy shipping bills at 1-10 discount. Straight sight checks on New York banks are taken at par.

COOK COUNTY BONDS AND DEBT.

Last winter the Legislature authorized the issue of $1,500,000 of bonds by the County of Cook in addition to the $2,096,200 then outstanding. The purposes for which this new issue of bonds was authorized were stated in the bill to be for the erection of a Court House, County Jail, and other necessary county buildings, and for funding the floating debt (now amounting to $400,000) and to provide for the restoration of the public records. The $1,500,000 of bonds were issued on April 25, and begin to bear interest from May 1, 1872, but as the County Treasurer is restricted to par as a selling price, they have not gone off so rapidly as they would otherwise. Sixty thousand dollars of them were taken at once on the date of their issue, and up to to-day, July 11, the Treasurer has sold $140,000 more at par and accrued interest, thus making $200,000 in all that have been sold at the specified price. These bonds are one of the best securities now offered to the public, and the remaining $1,300,000 will doubtless soon be sold. The interest is 7 per cent, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, in New York, and also at the Treasurer's office in this city. The total indebtedness of the County, exclusive of this new issue of bonds, was $3,096,200, of which $400,000 was floating debt, and will be funded in the new bonds. The total debt of the county will then be $4,596,200. Under the limitation provision of the new Constitution, which restricts the indebtedness of towns and counties to 5 per cent of the taxable value of their property, the County of Cook would have authority to increase its debt to $5,000,000, as the last assessment for State and County taxation in 1871, gave an aggregate taxable valuation of one hundred millions of property in the county. For the present, however, there is no occasion for any issue of more bonds, and before there is, the value of taxable property in the county will be so greatly increased that the county debt will probably never come up to the full 5 per cent limit.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

In the summary of the Insurance Report printed this morning was a paragraph intended to give a general idea of the percentage of losses and profits in the insurance business at large, and also in this State, but as the receipts and losses in other States were accidentally included in figures for this State we reprint the principal ones: Seventy-eight companies that are now doing business, and also did business in 1870 and 1871 are included in one of the tables of the report for the purpose of making a comparison of the profits and losses of their business in the aggregate for the two years. These 78 companies are now and were then doing business in various States of the Union, and their receipts, losses, and expenses in all States are included:

SEVENTY EIGHT COMPANIES IN 1870.

Received for premiums	$31,774,712
Losses paid	18,613,348
Balance	$13,160,364
Expenses of business, including dividends	14,017,503
Deficiency made up by assessments on capital	857,139

SEVENTY-EIGHT COMPANIES IN 1871.

Received for premiums	$44,911,574
Losses paid	43,009,753
Balance	$1,901,821
Expenses of business, including dividends	16,837,629
Deficiency made up by assessments on capital	14,935,808

From the foregoing it would appear that the ordinary expenses of doing insurance business in 1870, exclusive of losses paid (but including dividends) were 44 per cent of the total receipts for premiums, and in 1871 were 35 per cent. In 1870 it was necessary for the 78 companies to make assessments to the amount of $857,139 on capital, to pay dividends and expenses. But in 1871 the losses absorbed nearly the whole of their receipts making it necessary to assess $14,935,808 on capital to continue the business. These 78 companies, it will be remembered, are only those that were doing business in Illinois during the whole of both 1870 and 1871, and whose reports are therefore susceptible of comparison. This showing of losses in 1871 has, of course, no reference to the whole of the losses of the great fire in this city, nor the 74 companies that became entirely bankrupt, and went out of business in October, 1871, but only shows the business of those that went through and paid in full.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, quote as follows:

	Baying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117	117⅛
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '64	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '65	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '65 January and July	113⅞	113⅞
5-20s of '67 January and July	114⅛	115
5-20s of '68 January and July	114⅛	114⅝
10-40s	112⅜	....
United States new 5 per cents	113⅛	....
United States currency 6s	114⅛	114⅞
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	..	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 & int.
Illinois county and town 10s	..	95@98
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109½@110@110½	110@110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Thursday, July 11.

CITY PROPERTY.

Kossuth st, bet Sanger and Wallace sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 26; consideration $1,000.

Maxwell st, bet Jefferson and Canal sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1871; consideration, $2,200.

Sheffield av, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Halsted st, north of and near Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 3; consideration, $975.

Vincennes av, 153 ft south of Thirty-Seventh st, e f, 31 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $5,100.

Lexington st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 9; consideration, $900.

Fourth st, e and near Bickerdike st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 6; consideration, $1,060.

Lot 39, in Crane's Block 6, in United States Bank Addition, dated July 11; consideration, $975.

Lot 4, in Rice's Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2, of Cook & Anderson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated July 9; consideration, $800.

Calumet av, s of Thirty third st, w f, 31 ft to alley, dated June 24; consideration, $2,400.

South Western av, 150 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 12; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 9, of Lot 25 in Block 1, Brand's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $5,100.

A Fulton st, near n w cor of Peoria st, s f, 70x100 ft with buildings, dated July 8; consideration, $19,000.

Indiana st, bet North Dearborn and State sts, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 8, in Block 46, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,250.

Same as above, being situated on s w cor of North Clark and Wisconsin sts, dated March 26; consideration, $3,000.

Murray st, n of and near Kossuth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated July 5; consideration, $1,475.

Fourth av, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts, e front, 25 ft to alley, dated June 12; consideration, $6,000.

West Taylor st, w of and Lytle st, n front, 25 ft to alley, dated June 15; consideration, $1,300.

The premises No. 76 Twelfth st, dated June 8; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 10 to 15, in Block 2, in Peck's w 19 48-100 ac in se ¼ s of Lake st, in Section 11, 39, 13, dated June 19; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 8 in Waite's Lot 79, in Butterfield's addition, dated June 8; consideration, $600.

Lot 4, in Block 1, and Lots 12 to 15 in block 2, and Lot 16 in Block 3, in Waterman's e ½, n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 6, in Assessor's Lot 8, Bronson's Addition, dated June 11; consideration, $5,425.

Fourth avenue, bet Twelfth and Taylor sts, w f, 25x100 feet, dated July 5; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 1 of Lot 7, in Block 17, in Sec 15 Addition (except alley), dated March 9; consideration, $4,500, with buildings.

Desplaines st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 9; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Kankakee av, s w cor of Archer av, entire block, with 193x268 2-3 ft on s w cor of same av and Forty-second st, dated July 1; consideration, $23,371.

Lake View av, 559 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 250 ft to railroad, dated July 1; consideration, $21,100.

West 200 ft of Lots 16 to 18, in Block 34, in Theological Seminary Subdivision to Hyde Park, dated June 8; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 5, of Block 5, of Hyde Park, dated April 1; consideration, $7,000.

Block 2, of Eberhart & Weage's n e ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 1, in J. P. Hitchcock's Subdivision of south 10 of north 20 acres of n e ¼ of s e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,300.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Following are the reported engagements: To Buffalo Prop Nebraska and bark Bridgewater, oats at 5½c and 6½c; prop Annie Young, bark Board of Trade, Jura, J. C. Harrison, corn at 8c. To Port Colborne—Trinidad and E. Blake (yesterday p m) corn at 8c. To Collingwood—Schr M R Robertson, corn on p t. To Philadelphia (via Erie)—Prop Philadelphia, oats, through rate.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Rates steady and vessels scarce. Charters as follows: Propellers Mayflower, Alaska and Winslow, salt to Chicago at 15c f o b; prop Toledo, 1,000 brls salt to Milwaukee 15c f o b; schr Harriett Ross, salt to Erie at 5c per brl f o b.

OSWEGO, July 9.—Freights firm. Charters: To Chicago—Schr Rising Star, salt at 23c per brl; schr Comanche, R R iron at $1 70 per ton, free in and out; schr Knight Templar and J. T Mott, coal at $1 50 per ton, free in and out. To Milwaukee—Schr Senator Blood, coal at $1 55 per ton, free in and out; schr A. Ford, coal at $1 50 per ton, free in and out; schr Delos DeWolf, salt at [illegible].

BAY CITY, July 9—Lumber freights to Ohio [illegible] to Buffalo, $3 50, a decline of 50c from the average of last week.

MILWAUKEE, July 10—Grain freights are dull and ½c lower, and vessels now offer at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo and 13c to Oswego. The schooner Theo. Perry has been chartered at the latter rate.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,488	4,201	2,742	1,929
Wheat, bu	14,650	14,438	710	52,866
Corn, bu	262,910	167,645	315,092	199,643
Oats, bu	14,980	15,910	8,846	31,900
Rye, bu	1,477	6,411	17,519	2,811
Barley, bu	1,524	999	1,700	1,245
Grass seed, lbs	7,000	3,000	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	5,680	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	6,000	14,000	7,000	....
Cured meats, lbs	29,680	14,760	144,360	103,625
Beef, brls	....	....	6	115
Pork, brls	259	269	35	200
Lard, lbs	4,120	10,330	134,999	20,730
Tallow, lbs	17,470	7,070	....	....
Butter, lbs	93,660	94,763	45,200	58,500
Live hogs, No	10,838	9,954	8,731	5,751
Cattle, No	2,245	1,537	1,487	654
Sheep, No	535	729	....	....
Hides, lbs	54,640	79,425	16,999	....
Highwines, brls	566	55	790	350
Wool, lbs	55,568	208,230	128,844	128,206
Potatoes, bu	685	377	....	....
Lumber, m	3,252	3,817	1,546	1,889
Shingles, m	832	2,010	1,014	1,849
Lath, m	175	135	424	508
Salt, brls	....	....	708	1,822

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,223 bu wheat; 660 bu corn; 6,627 bu oats; 934 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 36 cars wheat; 493 cars corn; 21 cars oats; 3 cars rye. Total (553 cars) 223,000 bu.

There was more activity in produce circles in this city to-day, and a decidedly firmer feeling was developed in nearly every one of the markets, in sympathy with a firmer feeling reported from New York, where a partial reaction from depression seems to have set in. The Eastern markets have been on the decline for some time past, and it is no wonder if they experience firmness, even though it should be but temporary. Our grain receipts were again rather light, and the market was reported bad in England and in some sections of the West. The dry goods market presented no new features worthy of note. Only a light business was doing either on local or interior account, but the prevalent feeling seemed firm; notably so for the standard staple fabrics. In the grocery market an active movement was witnessed, coffees, sugars, teas, and in fact nearly all articles in the list meeting with a good demand. Prices were firm all around, and for refined sugars,—which are in reduced supply,—quotations were advanced 1-8a1-4c. Coffees are also tending higher, though aside from O. G. Java, which was marked up a 1 2c, no changes were noted to-day. The butter trade was moderately active, both on consumptive and speculative accounts, and choice dairy was quoted firm at an advance. Low grades are more or less neglected, and prices are without improvement. Bagging remains firm at 40a40 1 2c for Stark; at 39c for Ludlow; 38c for Grabampton; and at 37c for Royal River. No further change was noticeable in the coal market. Anthracite was fairly active, and firm at the late advance, while bituminous coals were quiet and easy. Hay remains dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Hides and leather were firm. Oils, paints, and colors were without quotable change. There are few new features to note in connection with the market for lumber at the yards. The volume of business transacted during the past two or three days, was moderately large,—chiefly on local account and the views of dealers were firm and about the same as on the closing days of last week. The stocks throughout the city are equal to all requirements of the trade. Hard wood lumber is moving off to a fair extent at unchanged figures. The inquiry for wood was again of a light character, and the majority of holders were granting concessions in order to induce purchasers to take hold. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails, were moderately active, and sales were being made at quotations ruling on Wednesday. Iron and steel was a shade more active, and as the Eastern advices were of a favorable character, a much firmer feeling was manifested. New potatoes sold quite readily at the advance established yesterday. Poultry, cooperage, beans and broomcorn were dull and easy. Building materials were in urgent demand, and held firmly. Railroad freights remain unchanged.

A letter was received on 'Change to-day, giving the record of the propeller Alaska, which left Chicago June 20, with 62,984 bu oats, on guaranteed time, for New York. The grain arrived at Erie on the 24th, left there in cars June 25 to 28, and was delivered on board lighters at Jersey City July 1 to 3. This, in the face of a break in the railroad, that necessitated a circuitous route, 100 miles further east than ordinary, and a sweltering sun in New York (95 to 98 degrees in the shade), which made it almost impossible to obtain men to work, and several of those employed fainted and were conveyed to hospital. Ten days, exclusive of Sunday and the days of receipt and delivery, is rapid work, in the face of such difficulties.

The flag of the New Dominion was displayed in our harbor yesterday for the first time. It was carried by the new propeller Mary R. Robertson, of the Collingwood through grain line.

Highwines were strong at 1c advance. The market was early quoted excited, with no offerings, and two or three buyers freely bidding yesterday's quotation. Some holders were talking about 90c, but when New York was reported unchanged they modified their views, though the market closed strong, with 87c per gallon bid, on receipt of the later New York. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87c; and 100 brls, buyer August, at 90c.

Lake freights were steady at yesterday's rates, but less active, though most of the offerings were taken, there being fewer vessels on the market. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 170,000 bu corn and 220,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, and 5 1 2a5 3-4c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14c on wheat, and 13 1 2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were again moderately active, but most of the attention was concentrated on pork as usual. The feeling in pork was irregular, but the market ruled 20c per brl higher, under the growing conviction that shorts are in a tight place, though several of the sales were made by outside parties, and some of the purchases by those now holding pork here on the long side. The market was entirely speculative, and pork for shipment was offered at less than the current "option" rate, but without being taken. It was stated to-day that there is no real corner in pork—that is, no concerted movement; but that large purchases were made by Eastern parties, *bona fide*, in the belief that it is good property. This may be so, but it is certain that they could *now* buy more cheaply in other markets than here. There is little doubt now that the July corner will be run into August, and there is no saying how high prices may be forced, as the longs have it all their own way. The only danger is that they will run their hands so deeply into the pockets of the shorts, as to force their fingers through the bottoms of the pockets aforesaid. Lard was inactive on winter lots, but understood to be stronger, with no offerings. Winter cured meats were firmer, quotations being marked up 1-8c per lb. Bacon meats were also stronger. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $13.45a13.50; do, seller August, $13.40; do seller September, $12.75a12.80; do seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller July, $8 87 1-2a9.00; summer lard $7.87 1-2a8.00. Dry salted meats, 5c for shoulders, and 6 5 8a6 3 4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 1 2c; do long clear, 7 1 8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3 8c. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12 1-4c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-4c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11 1-2a13 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.50; 750 brls do, at $13.45; 100 brls do, at 13.40; 500 brls do, seller August, at $13.42 1 2; 1,300 brls do, at $13.40; 500 brls do, at $13.37 1-2; 250 brls do, at $13.30; 500 brls do, seller September, at $12.75; 300 tcs summer lard, at $8.00; 80 tcs do, at $7.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders, at 5c; 15,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies, at 6 1-4c; 50 tcs bacon sugar cured hams, at 13c, canvassed and packed.

Flour was in improved demand, principally for low grades on Canadian account. There was very little inquiry on other account, though one or two lots were taken by local buyers. Prices were quoted unchanged. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10 50; 35 brls do at $9 00; 200 brls spring extras at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.40; 500 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.75; 25 brls do at $6.40; 25 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 200 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3 50; 65 brls do at $3.00. Total, 1,425 brls. Bran sold at unchanged prices, 10 tons at $11 50 on track; but was generally held higher.

Wheat averaged 1c lower than yesterday, though firm at a slight improvement on the closing quotations of last evening. The market was more active, there being a fair number of buying orders in from the country, while local speculators also bought more largely than usual. The early advices from Liverpool quoted that market as unchanged, but stated that the weather was wet, and that their crops will be tardy. This brought out a better demand, principally from the parties who had received the telegram. The chief trading was for August, though there was an improved demand for the last half of this month; very little for cash lots, which were nominal during a great part of the session. The market for seller August opened at $1.17, declined to $1.16 1 2, then advanced rapidly to $1.18 1-4 under a good demand, fell back to $1.17 3-4, as that demand was supplied; ruled dull, and little better than nominal for a long time at $1.17 3 4a1.18, then strengthened gradually to $1.18 1-2, closing at $1.18 1-4. Seller the month sold at $1.23a1.25, closing at $1.24 7 8. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.23a1.25 1-2, and seller the year at $1.07a1.08 1-8. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 6,600 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 1,200 bu do at $1.25; 36,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 24,000 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 14,000 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 18,200 bu do at $1.24 1-4; 16,000 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.23 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.23; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.02. Total, 152,000 bu.

Corn was active and strong, averaging 3-4a1c higher, under a good demand for shippers and shorts. The inciting cause of the increased inquiry would seem to be the reports from New York of comparative scarcity with a continued good demand for shipment. Private orders from Liverpool quoted an additional firmness there, and our shipments of yesterday were considerably in excess of the receipts, while some thought they saw signs of a further weakening in freights. Hence there were a more healthy demand than on any day for some time past, though we have witnessed two or three more active sessions recently. Seller August opened at 41 3-4c, and advanced steady to 42 3 8c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40a40 3 4c; and fresh receipts at 40 1-2a41 1-4c. Seller September sold at 42 3-4a43 3 8, all closing strong at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 19,600 bu No. 2 at 41 1-4c; 12,000 bu do at 41 1 8c; 89,000 bu do at 41c; 79,000 bu do at 40 3 4c; 16,000 bu do at 40 5 8c; 74,000 bu do at 40 1 2c; 10,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 56,400 bu do at 40 1-4c; 40,000 bu do at 40 1-8c; 50,000 bu do at 40c; 5,600 bu do at 41c afloat; 11,200 bu high mixed at 41 3-4c afloat; 800 bu yellow at 41c; 17,000 bu rejected at 37 5-8c; 4,000 bu do at 37 1 2c; 11,200 bu at 37 1-4c; 3,200 bu do at 37 1-8c; 12,000 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 36 1-2c; 800 bu no grade at 33c. Total, 512,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but in good demand, at yesterday's inside prices, which holders were not disposed to accept. The receipts continue light, and arrangements are in progress for materially diminishing our stocks in store, which inclines holders to think that the decline has possibly been overdone. Hence the market was strong, closing at outside prices. Seller August sold at 25 1-4a25 3-4c, seller September at 25 1-8a25 1-2c, and seller the month at about the same range. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu (fresh receipts), at 25 1-2c; 65,000 bu, at 25 1-4; 15,000 bu, at 25 1 8c. Total, 89,000 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1a1 1-2c higher, under lighter offerings, though there really was not much demanded. Sales were confined to 400 bu No. 2 (early) at 57c, and 2,000 bu do at 58c.

Barley was irregular, dull and easy for present, and more active and firmer for the future. Seller September sold freely at 55a56c, closing at the outside. Old No. 3 was offered at 53c, with 52c No. 2 nominal at 43a45c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 (Central) at 53c, and 1,600 bu by sample bid. at 52c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were inactive, pork stronger; lard unchanged. Wheat was in moderate demand and a shade higher; corn active and firmer; oats quiet and strong. Sales on the call were 10,000 bu wheat seller last half at $1.25 1-2; 40,000 bu do, seller August, at $1.18 1 2; 5,000 bu do at $1.18 3 8; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.07 3-4; 20,000 bu corn at 41c; 5,000 bu do at 41 1 8c; 10,000 bu do, seller last half, at 41 1-4c; 130,000 bu do, seller August, at 42 1-2c, 10,000 bu do at 42 7 8c; 40,000 bu do, seller September, at 43 1 2c; 5,000 bu oats, seller August, at 25 3 4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13 50	14 00
Mess pork, seller August	13.35	13.47½
Mess pork, seller September	12.55	13 00
Mess pork, seller December	11 90	12 25
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	8.85	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1 25	1.25½
Wheat, seller last half July	1.25½	1.26
Wheat, seller August	1.18⅛	1.18¼
Wheat, seller September	1.08⅞	1.09¼
Wheat, seller the year	1.07⅞	1.08
Corn, cash or seller July	41	41⅛
Corn, seller last half July	41⅛	41⅜
Corn, seller August	42⅜	42½
Corn, seller September	....	43⅜
Oats, cash or seller July	25½	25⅝
Oats, seller August	25⅝	25⅞
Oats, seller September	25⅛	26
Oats, seller the year	24⅞	25⅛

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11.

BUTTER—Choice butter suitable for table use is coming in very sparingly, and under a good demand, the market is firm and advancing. Sales were readily effected at 17@19c, while, in a small way, 20c was being realized. Low grades are still very quiet, but are firm in sympathy with choice. We now quote: Strictly choice dairy at 17@19c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, 7@11c.

BAGGING—Grain bags continue in fair and increasing demand, and the exceeding firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Other goods in the list remain quiet and steady. We quote: Stark, 40@40½c; Grabampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No new features were developed in the building market to-day. The volume of business transacted was large, and a healthy feeling prevailed generally. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2 75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; marble dust, $3 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@90 00; building brick, $8 00@10 00; fire clay, $4 00@6 00 ℔ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	27 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	30 00
34x58 to 34x60	....	32 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	38 00

BEANS—Sold to a light extent, and a weak feeling was developed: $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade is higher, and quotations are generally shaded, in order to effect sales: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140 00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—There was only a moderate amount of trading in this staple, the demand being almost wholly in the shape of small orders to meet immediate wants. Values underwent no material change, the following prices being well sustained all around: New York factory, 10½@11½c; Elgin Cream, 10½@11c; Ohio factory, 8½@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—Anthracite coal is meeting with an increasing demand, and prices are firm at the late advance. In soft descriptions there is comparatively little doing. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8 50@9 00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk $6 50; Wilmington. $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain inactive, without change in prices, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4 50
Plums, blue gages	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3 25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The demand continues small, and prices favor buyers. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1 75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17 00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Sold to a moderate extent at 12½@13c per dozen. The supply is ample.

FISH—Trade was again reported satisfactorily active, and, under light stocks, the market continues firm for all descriptions. We repeat our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5 00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4 75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8.50; No 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6.50; No 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No 1 bay, $1 45@1.50; family kits, $1 10@1 20; bank cod, $5 50@5 75; Georgia cod, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUIT—DRIED—No changes were developed in this market. The demand continues extremely light, and prices are but little better than nominal. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3 25@3.30; blackberries, 14@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—The exceeding firmness that for several days past has characterized the market for refined sugars shows no signs of abatement. The demand continues brisk, and as the stocks have become greatly reduced, prices were to-day advanced ⅛@¼c all around. Cut loaf, and powdered and crushed, are scarce. Coffees were also very firm though aside from a ½c advance in O. G. java, no changes were noted. Rice, syrups, soaps and nearly all other articles in the list were in good request, and were generally firm. We now quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha 30c; O G Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23⅞c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do 22½@22⅞c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11½@11⅝c; C, 11⅛@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1 20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are going off lively at low prices. Peaches scarce. Sales: Apples—150 boxes poor at 30@35c; 300 good at 40c; 450 choice at 50c; 110 large boxes at 80c; 95 brls good to choice at $3 00@3 50. Peaches—10 boxes good at $1 49. Apricots—5 boxes (⅓ bu) at $2 00. Berries—There was but a few in, as the season is about over for most kinds. Sales: Strawberries—40 cases small at 12½@15c; 10 good at 18@20c. Blackberries—5 cases only fair at 15c; 20 choice Lawton at 20@22c. Red Raspberries—20 cases choice (Clark's) at 20c; 5 only fair at 15c; 4 at 18c. Black Raspberries—350 cases at 12½c. Cherries—More plenty and lower. Sales: 150 bu at $3 00; 40 at $2 50; 10 cases sweet at 20c per qt. Currants—Sales: 20 cases at 8@10c per qt; 15 bu at $2 50. Lemons and oranges are still in good demand at $10.00 per box.

HAY—The hay trade was again dull to-day, and prices continue weak and declining. Aside from a light inquiry for shipment East and South, there was little or nothing doing in pressed descriptions. Loose hay on wagons sold at about former rates. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14 00@15 00; do, loose pressed, $12.00@14 00; prairie, pressed, $9 50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was firm and unchanged. Both local and outside buyers are operating, and the market is kept bare at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 5½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and, as the advices from the East are of an encouraging character, prices are fully sustained. We quote as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3 10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9 10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9 10@ 5 2 10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—This market presented the same general features, as noted from day to day, for the past fortnight or more, the demand continuing steadily fair, and prices ruling firm and uniform. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	[illegible]	
Line city, ℔ lb	40@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.00
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1 40
Calf, country	1.10@	1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	33@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	46
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@	2 80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—The movement in metals was a fair one, and prices were generally well sustained. Copper is rather scarce, and the tendency of quotations is upward. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do. 12x12, $16 50; do, 14x20, $15 50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet, and prices were without essential change:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18@ 23
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21@ 24
Marine, ℔ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5 00@ 6 37½
Pitch, ℔ brl	6 50@7 00
Tar, ℔ brl	5 50@6 00

NAILS—Dealers continue to report a moderate demand, upon the basis of $5 75 rates; 10d to 60d, ℔ keg $5 75; 8d do, $6 00; 6d do, $6 25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7 25; 3d, do, fine, $8 50; 2d do, $8.50; clinch, $8 00; 12½c ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Under this head nothing new was noted, except slightly increased firmness in linseed oil, of which the supply is temporarily short. Lard is in good demand and is firmly held. Other goods in the list may be quoted quiet and steady. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No 1, 68c; No 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 92c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@1 00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—This market was quiet, with no visible change in values. The following are the prices current:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow white	11 00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	10.50
American read lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—New potatoes were again in active request, and held firmly at about yesterday's ruling figures. The offerings were large: New, $1 45@1.60 per bu to $4.50@5 00 per brl.

POULTRY—The demand was small as compared with the two days preceding, and an easy feeling prevailed: Old live chickens, $4.00@4 50 per doz; spring do, $2 50@3 00.

SEEDS—Continue in fair demand, but prices are not so firm. We, however, make no change in our list, which is as follows: Millet at $2 25; Hungarian at $2.50; timothy at $2.95@3 00 for good; clover at $5.25@5.50; buckwheat at 75c@$1 00.

SALT—Was again in good inquiry, and firm at previous figures: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75, coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1 85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—Are in good request, and the market remains firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list; Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Prices were fully sustained. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@65c; black sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—There is a fair inquiry at same prices. Sales: Tomatoes—340 boxes at 70@75c; 180 soft at 60@65c. Cabbage—100 doz choice at $1.00; 40 small at 75c. Onions—75 brls at $2.75; 20 brls at $2 50. Cucumbers—25 doz at 50c. Green Corn—140 doz at 12½c; 100 doz at 15c.

VEAL—Sales: 25 carcasses, good, at 9@10c.

WOOD—No change was noticeable in this market. There is a moderate inquiry for beech and maple at the annexed prices: maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—This staple was in light demand, and an easy feeling prevailed. The stocks are increasing daily. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@53c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,443	8,203	436
Tuesday	2,919	5,681	650
Wednesday	2,225	10,885	1,535
Thursday	1,423	10,589	993
Total	10,010	35,358	3,614

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,207	4,758	....
Tuesday	827	4,577	....
Wednesday	1,487	8,731	....
Total	3,521	18,066	....

CATTLE—There was no very decided change in the condition of the cattle market though the change, if any there was, was in buyers' favor. The fresh receipts were moderate, but the yards were well filled with stale cattle, and the supply proved so largely excessive that prices were again weak and unsettled. To-day's receipts embraced some very good cattle, a few that were really choice, but those held over from yesterday were, with few exceptions, of the common and medium sorts, and made the average quality the poorest for many days. Shippers were out in goodly numbers, but the character of advices from the markets below was such that they did not feel justified in operating, save on the most limited scale, even at the low prices now prevalent here, and the number of beeves taken by this interest made but a poor showing. The demand to supply local wants was noticeably smaller than on yesterday or Tuesday, and the descriptions of stock usually taken by our city butchers were mainly unsalable at yesterday's prices. Stock steers were inquired for to a limited extent only, and, though in light supply, shared in the dullness and depression that pervaded the market for other grades. Veal calves sold well, there being a good demand at $5.75@6.00 for common to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5 60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5 25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.20 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 50 @ 2 75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
39 rough fleshy steers	1,221	$4.87½
34 rough fleshy steers	1,187	4.50
20 Texas cattle	807	3.50
21 Texas cattle	844	3.50
142 Texas cattle	831	3 50
123 fat smooth steers	1,158	6.50
20 Texas cattle	1,119	4.00
13 choice steers	1,288	5.87½
20 calves	149	5 50
17 fair steers	1,182	4 90
10 cows	890	3 50
16 butchers' stock	1,101	4 00
23 stockers	862	3 50
34 fleshy steers	1,078	4 75
10 cows	975	4 00
14 choice steers	1,299	5 75
48 choice steers	1,350	5 95
15 good steers	1,340	5 62½
17 medium steers	1,268	5 00
65 choice steers	1,330	5.75
15 butchers' steers	1,150	4.75
16 rough fleshy steers	1,223	5 05
16 good steers	1,210	5.35
30 good steers	1,135	5 12½
18 cows	824	3 50
20 cows	980	3.80
17 cows	1,084	4 00
16 cows	731	3 75
16 choice steers	1,324	6 15
50 good steers	1,131	5.40
31 cows	990	3 37½
11 cows	1,050	4 15
55 choice steers	1,230	5 75
18 stockers	977	3 25
20 thin cows	826	3 00
162 Texas cattle	922	3 62½
23 butchers' stock	1,114	3.10
17 cows	896	3 62½
40 Texas cattle	996	3 50
25 stockers	726	3.20

HOGS—There was less activity in the demand for hogs to-day, and less firmness in prices. The supply was again liberal, and buyers did not seem inclined to operate at the advanced prices established yesterday, though during the forenoon holders managed to prevent any appreciable decline. Toward the close, however, there was a perceptible softening, late sales indicating a depreciation of fully 5c on all grades. Sales were effected at $4.00@4 25 for common to choice fat even lots—chiefly at $4 05@4 15. The market closed quiet and easy, with not all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
157	253	$4 12½	125	201	$4.20	60	192	$4 15
58	220	4 20	49	250	4.05	60	199	4.20
56	208	4.25	55	197	4.25	67	198	4.15
65	199	4 25	43	176	4 20	59	267	4 05
91	226	4 10	39	230	4 20	55	184	4.15
126	328	4.15	43	239	4 20	50	211	4.20
54	238	4 05	53	280	4 10	60	200	4.20
67	200	4 15	138	220	4 20	64	178	4.15
69	199	4 20	52	219	4 20	39	212	4 15
68	220	4.20	51	249	4 15	48	280	4.15
45	243	4.15	48	269	4.20	34	197	4.10
60	182	4 15	49	282	4.10	49	285	4.05
158	217	4 15	47	177	4.15	39	313	4 00
56	180	4 20	46	195	4.20	56	234	4 10
41	208	4.20	53	235	4.05	42	326	4.15
54	261	4 15	50	279	4.10	58	235	4 10
64	177	4 25	114	241	4 10	50	262	4.10
54	185	4 25	49	334	4 10	161	292	4 10
257	181	4 20	58	230	4.10	123	235	4.10

SHEEP—There was a good demand for this class of stock to supply the wants of city butchers, and the market ruled steady and firmer. We quote common thin mixed lots at $3.00@3.50; medium at $3 75@4.00; and good to choice at $4.25@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,262	1,546
Shingles, m	832	1,014
Lath, pieces, m	175	424

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,817	1,889
Shingles, m	2,010	1,849
Lath, pieces, m	135	508

CARGOES—The receipts were again of a light character, and a meagre business was transacted, the prices realized being about the same as noted for several days back. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets ruled dull, but steady. At the close one cargo was left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$ 3.35
Ludington, ℔ m	3 00
Pentwater ℔ m	2.75
Muskegon ℔ m	2 25
White Lake ℔ m	2 75
Grand River, ℔ m	2 25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	3 25
Railroad ties	.11
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	3 50
Ahnepee—wood, ℔ cord	3 00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	25
Menominee	4 50
Oconto	4.75@5.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	$18.00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12 50
Joist and scantling	11 50@12 00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2 00
Pickets	10 00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from White Lake, 80 m ft common boards and strips at $12 50, lath at $2.75; sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Dan. Hayes, from Manistee, 148 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 193 m ft joist and scantling at $12 00; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The attendance of buyers was large, and a very satisfactory business was transacted. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	39 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40 00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23 00
Common siding	19 00@22 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35 00@37 00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35 00@38 00
A stock boards	35 00@40 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@15 00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@25.00
Pickets, square	15 00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	13 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	18 00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30 00@50 00

ON TRACK.

We quote the market dull at the annexed range of prices:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars ℔ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....July 11.

Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 250 brls of beef, 34 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 40 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Grand Bay, 1,200 m shingles 100 tons pig iron, 111 pkgs fish, 370 brls pork.

Prop East Saginaw, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Scow Harriet, Saugatuck, 75 cds wood.

Scow North Spy, Evanston, 14 yds gravel.

Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 140 m lumber.

Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 2,400 railroad ties.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 63 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop S. D Caldwell, Port Huron, 30 half brls fish and sundries.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Prop Annie Young, Erie, 100 kegs fish and sundries.

Prop Argyle, Montreal, 248 1,995-2,240 tons pig iron and sundries.

Bark S. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 658 tons coal.

Schr A. J. Rogers, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Schr Queen of the West, Menomonee, 160 m lumber.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 85 m lumber.

Schr C Hibbard, Centerville, 125 cds wood.

Barge Comet, Muskegon, 220 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Lowell, Port Huron, sundries.

Prop Favorite, Menomonee, 240 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 516 bars railroad iron, 176 pkgs fish and sundries.

Schr Lookout, Suamico, 140 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Radical, Carrolton, 2,800 ties.

Schr Spy, White Lake, 65 m lumber.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 93 m lumber.

Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber.

Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.

Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 659 tons coal.

Schr C. A. King, Erie, 550 tons coal.

Scow Rowena, White Lake, 125 m lumber.

Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 145 m lumber.

Brig Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber 40 m lath.

Brig T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Brig Ellen Williams, Menominee, 400 m lumber, 20 lath.

Schr Sardinia, Two Rivers 3,500 railroad ties.

CLEARED............July 11.

Schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 17,131 bu corn.

Prop St Albans, Port Huron, 14,200 bu corn, 150 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 150 brls flour, 579 hides, 87 bales broom corn, and sundries.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 125 brls flour, 25 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Eveline, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Schr Hubbard, Port Colborne, 16,440 bu corn.

Schr Geo. W. Davis Buffalo, 22,425 bu corn.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 brls salt, and sundries.

Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.

Prop Annie Young, Erie, 600 tcs lard, 1,100 brls flour, and sundries.

Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.

Schr Progress, Manitowoc, 1,148 bu corn.

Schr Racine, Masonville, 80 bu oats, 2 pkgs butter, and sundries.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 1,500 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.

Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.

Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Bark F. B. Gardner, Port Colborne, 25,193 bu corn.

Schr Montpelier, Port Colborne, 21,012 bu corn.

Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.

Schr G. D. Morris, Buffalo, 16,013 bu wheat.

Schr Jno. McGee, Buffalo, 20,970 bu wheat.

Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.

Schr Norman, St. Sturgeon, 15 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, 20 brls flour.

Schr Jura, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.

Bark Bridgewater, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats.

Schr F. D. Barker, Buffalo, 21,512 bu rye.

Vessels Passed Sault Canal.

On the 6th, bound up—Prop Union; stmr Keweenaw; schrs Cascade, J. S. Richards; bark Massilon; schr Algeria. 7th, up—Props Peerless, Pacific. Down—Props Champlain, St. Paul.

Depth of water, 11 feet 7 inches on lower miter sill.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 9:

Down—Bark Mary Jane; schrs Oriental, Yankee Blade, Albatross, America; schr Sigler, Kingston to Chicago, light; schr Bismarck, Kingston to Toledo, light; prop Michigan, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, general cargo; schr Nevada, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; prop Dalhousie, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, pig iron; schr Trade Wind, Toronto to Cleveland, light; schr Grace Whitney, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, iron ore; schr L. Dall, Darlington to Chicago, light; schr Agnes Hope, Kingston to Chicago, light; prop Dalhousie, Port Dalhousie, pig iron.

Up—Schrs Sweepstakes, Russian, Mary Glover; brig Henry; prop D. Bristol.

Wind—Southwest, light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, east.

WAGES—$1.75 per day, with a fair inquiry.

TO BE ENLARGED.—Canada proposes to enlarge the locks of the Welland canal, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, so that vessels 240 feet in length and 50 feet wide, and drawing 12 feet of water, can pass directly from Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo or Cleveland to Montreal.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Post* of Wednesday contains the following items:

"The iron steamer Java, which passed up early yesterday morning, on reaching the St. Clair Flats, disabled her air-pump, which compelled her to return to this port for repairs.

"The ex revenue cutter, John Sherman, which was sold at auction at Cleveland lately, arrived Monday afternoon at this, her future port of hail. Rumor has it that she is to be converted into a pleasure yacht. She is well adapted to the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will be so fortunate as to have so fine a boat at their service for excursions to the many but poorly appreciated water advantages within easy reach. The Sherman has made the fastest time on record between this city and Cleveland.

"Quite a number of crafts have been damaged along the river this season, either while lying at anchor or moored at docks. In nearly every instance steamers have been called the aggressors. We have heretofore spoken of the impropriety of vessels coming to anchor in the passage ways or roadsteads, where steamers are liable to pass, and to this cause many of the accidents may be attributed. A steamer a night or two since, at Port Huron, in order to avoid a collision with a scow, anchored in the channel, sheered into another alongside of the dock, and sank her. Another of a similar character took place the same night a few miles below this, dismasting the vessel totally. Hence the complaints of the steamers not giving the right of way, and the bringing of suits into courts for damages without any just plea or foundation in the premises."

GOING TO THE SAULT.—Mr. John Quinn, the submarine diver, is going to the Sault, where his services are needed to investigate some difficulty in the canal bottom.

NEW TUG.—Captain Joseph Greenhalgh brought into port Tuesday the tug D. F. Edwards, which he has just bought of A. Conche, Joseph Pelow and Charles Roose, of Oak Harbor, Ottawa County. After a thorough overhauling the tug will go into the towing business here.—*Cleveland Herald, July 10.*

THE EVERGREEN CITY UP.—The propeller Evergreen City has at last been relieved from the sandy beech on Long Point, where she was wrecked last Fall. Although the operation has consumed considerable time, it has not been attended with exorbitant cost. The work was done with a dredge, one steam-pump and tug Hercules, and was superintended by Captain Riley. On the shore side the sand was above water, and sufficiently dry to walk on. The sand was dredged and dug away on the lake side, and ends of the boat, and with the pushing and pulling of the tug the old wreck was finally got afloat. Considerable sand had been washed into her hold by the seas, which had to be shovelled out. Tug Hercules arrived in port with her Monday evening about nine o'clock, and as a matter of economy she was permitted to settle on the bottom in a shallow place of the river until it is fully determined regarding repairs. Capt. Riley says her hull has not been twisted or her ankles sprung, but that she is sound in every particular. Her machinery is in good condition and can be put in running order with moderate expense. She will be repaired and used as a steam barge in the lumber trade. Captain Riley says he has recovered about $1,000 worth of her outfit, ropes, [illegible] appropriated by the inhabitants on Long Point [illegible] worth of supplies, potatoes, butter, &c., over $3,000 at the time of the disaster, nearly all of which was appropriated to their own private use by the aforesaid inhabitants. In fear of arrest a few of the more honest paid a consideration for what they had taken, but most of the culprits escaped by reason of the difficulty of enforcing the law in that locality. The marble tops to the washstands and every piece of crockery, even the soap dishes, left on the boat were broken by these marauders.—*Buffalo Express, July 10.*

H. G.'S BUMPS.

A Phrenologist's Report Revived.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

In the July number of the *Phrenological Journal* there is an accurate sketch of H. G.'s cranial bumps, copied from an old number of the magazine. It is a quarter of a century since this chart was originally published, after his head had been carefully examined, and consequently it cannot be regarded as a eulogy intended to help his election. H. G. himself was exceedingly averse to the examination of his head, and the publication of the sketch of his characteristics. The phrenologist called on him, but he declared that no sketch of him would ever be printed with his consent. Some time afterward the phrenologist called on him again, but he said emphatically that he had no ambition to be published to the world. A third time the phrenologist called on him, but he begged to be excused. The phrenologist, however, was determined to succeed, and resorted to a strategem, by which he was finally able to secure an examination of his head.

It appears that H. G. had a very remarkable phrenological development. The circumference of his head is twenty three and a half inches, and is uncommonly high, so that its mass of brain is really very great; indeed, it is of almost the largest size known. His intellectual lobe is exceedingly large and well balanced. His developments indicate neither selfishness nor amiability, but show him to be philanthropic, and governed by the higher reason. His controlling organs are benevolence, adhesiveness, firmness, and conscientiousness, while he possesses only moderate veneration. Amativeness and philoprogenitiveness are fully developed. Approbativeness is prominent, while self-esteem is fair, yet rather deficient than excessive. Resistance is great, so is moral courage—combativeness governed by conscientiousness and supported by firmness; yet destructiveness, or the pain causing element, is weak, in combination with predominent benevolence. Secretiveness is full, while cautiousness is large, but continuity is weak. Ideality and imitation are only medium. Eventuality, comparison, and causality are very large. Mirthfulness is large. Form and size are large. Language is good. Agreeableness is rather deficient, but human nature is large. In personal appearance, as in character, he is striking. He is six feet high, weighs two hundred pounds, has fair complexion, light blue eyes, hair of silky fineness, and a youthful, genial expression, betokening temperance and health.

Now, let those who are acquainted with the mysteries of phrenology ponder over these facts. They will discover in them the secret of his life and career. They will learn by them whether he is fitted for the Presidency. They will see his very strong points and his few weak ones. They will know what powers he keeps in reserve, what strength he brings to his duties, what motives govern his conduct, how he would confront difficulties, and how he would meet the necessities of a new situation.

The phrenologist, taking up his bumps one after another, says that the possessor of such organs could not be otherwise than reformatory; that he does not cling to the past, but embraces whatever new idea promises to ameliorate the condition of mankind; that he must search out the right of things, and adhere to it firmly; that this organization gives a due degree of policy and discretion, yet, in combination with high moral organs, prevents deception and cunning; that he is able to utilize that vast range of miscellaneous knowledge he possessed; that certain dormant faculties furnish the basis for the clearness, cogency, and power of his arguments, and his copious flow of thought; and that taking all his faculties combined, he is signally qualified for a post of commanding influence.

It must be remembered that all this was published twenty-five years ago, when H. G. was yet a young man, and long before anybody thought of him as a candidate for the Presidency. It was not published with his connivance or privity, but, on the contrary, he tried with all his might to prevent the phrenologist from examining his head, and thereby revealing his cranial characteristics. Yet it almost seems as though the phrenologist had undertaken to describe a man possessed of special and signal qualifications for the Presidency in such a political period as that which now exists.

We have never seen a phrenological chart of Grant's bumps. We surmise, however, that he has what Emerson describes as a "spoonful of brains" less than H. G. We doubt if the phrenologist would say that his developments show neither selfishness nor animality, but philanthropy and higher reason. We suspect that he would not declare benevolence to be one of his controlling organs. We don't think he would say anything about ideality. We are quite sure he would say nothing about his mirthfulness. We imagine he would not refer to his desire to reform or ameliorate wrong, or to his power of utilizing his vast knowledge, or to the faculties which give clearness, cogency and power to his arguments; or to his remarkable qualifications for filling a great political office. He might have a good deal to say about his big bumps of acquisitiveness, destructiveness, lumpishness, and such like.

Desperate Cutting Affray at Trenton, Mo.—One Man Killed and Two Perhaps Fatally Wounded.

From the Leavenworth Commercial.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Whitmore and Carscadin, of the C. & R. I. R. R., we have been furnished with the particulars of a bloody tragedy which occured in Trenton on Wednesday night:

It seems that John Lanagan, the boss blacksmith of the road, has had a number of men employed for some time, allowing them to retain their positions only on the condition that they give him from five to twenty dollars monthly out of their wages. Lately one man refused to do this and Lanagan discharged him. He reported Lanagan to the company and they discharged him. He then swore to take the life of the informer, named Joe Hagerty, as he had frequently before threatened to take the lives of others. Wednesday evening, about 5 o'clock, Hagerty stepped into the freight house at Trenton. Lanagan fo[illegible] friend Martin Larkin, who picked up an ice-hatchet and attacked Hagerty, who beseeched Larkin not to kill him. Another man, Hagerty's friend, then came in, when the two first fell on the other two, and the last arrival made his escape. Hagerty, realizing his desperate situation, drew a small knife and cut Lanagan in the abdomen so terribly as to cause his death in less than five minutes. He then cut Larkin in a similar manner, and the latter started to run, Hagerty following him and dealing blow after blow for a considerable distance, cutting him in the neck, back, and bowels in a shocking manner. It is hardly possible that he will recover. Hagerty himself, in the melee, received a bad wound in the head with the ice-hatchet. Hagerty bears the reputation of being usually very quiet and peaceful. Lanagan is considered a bad man, and the only sympathy felt is for his wife and family of four or five children. It is said that the unfortunate widow has been insensible since the occurrence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A Letter to His Wife Which Never Reached Her, Being Intercepted by the British Authorities.

From the *Craftsman*, an English newspaper, of date Jan. 3, 1778, we copy the following, which will be found entertaining and interesting.

[An intercepted original letter from General Washington to his lady in the year 1776.]

To Mrs. Washington.

JUNE 24, 1776.

My Dearest Life and Love:

You have hurt me, I know not how much, by the information in your last, that my letters to you have lately been less frequent because I have felt less concerned for you. The suspicion is most unjust; may I not add, it is most unkind? Have we lived, now almost a score of years, in the closest and dearest conjugal intimacy to so little purpose, that on an appearance of inattention to you, and which you might have accounted for in a thousand ways more natural and more probable, you should pitch upon that single motive which alone is injurious to me? I have not, I own, wrote so often to you as I wished, and as I ought. But think of my situation, and then ask your heart if I be without excuse. We are not, my dearest, in circumstances the most favorable to our happiness; but let us not, I beseech you, idly make them worse by indulging suspicions and apprehensions, which minds in distress are but too apt to give way to. I never was, as you have often told me, even in my better and more disengaged day, so attentive to the little punctilios of friendship as, it may be, become me, but my heart tells me there never was a moment in my life, since I first knew you, in which I did not cleave and cling to you with the warmest affection, and it must cease to beat ere it can cease to wish for your happiness above anything on earth. I congratulate you most cordially on the fair prospect of recovery of your amiable daughter-in-law; nor can I wonder that this second loss of a little one should affect you. I fear the fatigues of a journey, and the perpetual agitations of a camp were too much for her. They are, however, both young and healthy, so that there can be little doubt or their soon repairing the loss. And now will my dearest love permit me, a little more earnestly than I have ever yet done, to press you to consent to that so necessary, so safe, so easy, though so dreadful a thing, the being inoculated. It was always advisable; but at this juncture it seems to be almost absolutely necessary. I am far from being sure that that reckless madman, our quondam Governor, from the mere lust of doing mischief, will not soon betake himself to carrying on a predatory war in our rivers. And as Pontiac will certainly be thought most favorable for his purposes, as affording him scope to keep without the reach of annoyance, I have little reason to flatter myself that it would not be particularly pleasing to him to vent his spite at my house. Let you, and for this reason, as it might effect you out of his reach. Yet I think I would not have you quit your house professedly from an apprehension of a visit from him. An appearance of fearfulness and timidity even in a women of my family might have a bad effect; but I must be something more or less than man not to wish you out of a danger which, to say the least, must be disagreeable to you, and could do good to no one. All this makes for your going to Philadelphia a place of perfect security; and it would almost be worth while to be inoculated, if it were only for the fair pretence it furnishes you with quitting Virginia, at a time when I could not but be exceedingly uneasy at your remaining in it. But I flatter myself any further arguments will be unnecessary when I shall add, as I now do, that till you have had the small-pox, anxiously as else I should wish it, I never can think of consenting to your passing the winter here in quarters with me. I would have Lud Washington immediately remove all the unmarried and suspicious of the slaves to the quarters in Frederick. The harvesting must be got in by hir-lings. Let him keep any large stock of grain trod out, especially at the mill or within the reach of water carriages; and, in particular, let as little as may be left at Clifton's quarters. It will not be too late even in the first week of July to sow the additional supply of hemp and flax seed which Mr. Miffin has procured for me in Philadelphia, and which I hope will be with you before this letter. For obvious reasons you will not sow it on the island, nor by the water side. But I hope you will have a good crop on the Ohio. If Bridgey continues refractory and riotous, though I know you can ill spare him, let him by all means be sent off, as I hope Custis' boy Joe already is, for his sauciness at Cambridge. My attention is this moment called off to the discovery, or pretended discovery, of a most wild and daring plot. It is impossible as yet to develop the mystery in which it either is or is supposed to be involved. This much only can I find out, with lies on both sides. No doubt it will make a good deal of noise in the country; and there are some who think it useful to have the minds of the people kept continually on the fret by rumors of this sort. For my part, I, who am said to be the object principally aimed at in it, find myself perfectly at my ease, and I have mentioned it to you only from an apprehension that, hearing it from others and not from me, you might imagine I was in the midst of danger that I know not of. The perpetual solicitude of your poor heart about me is certainly highly flattering to me, yet I should be happy to be able to quiet your fears. Why do you complain of my reserve, or how could you imagine that I distrusted either your prudence or fidelity? I have the highest opinion of them both. But why should I tease you with tedious details of schemes and views which are perpetually varying, and which, therefore, might not improperly mislead when I meant to inform you? Suffice it that I say, what I have often before told you, that as far as I have control of them, all our preparations aim only at peace. Neither do I at this moment see the least likelihood of there being any considerable military operations this season; and, if not in this season certainly in no other. It is impossible to suppose that in the leisure and quiet of winter quarters men will not have the virtue to listen to the dictates of plain common sense and sober reason. The only true interest of both sides is reconciliation; nor can there be a point in the world clearer than that both sides must be losers by the war, in a manner which even peace will not compensate for. We must at last agree and be friends, for we cannot live without them, and they will not without us; and a bystander might well be puzzled to find out why as good terms cannot be given and taken now as when we shall have well nigh ruined each other by the mutual madness of cutting one another's throats. For all these reasons, which cannot but be as obvious to the English Commissioners, and ours, as they are to me, I am at a loss to imagine how anything can arise to obstruct a negotiation, and of consequence a pacification.

You, who know my heart, know that there is not a wish nearer to it than this is; but I am prepared for every event, one only excepted: I mean a dishonorable peace. Rather than that, let me, though it be with the loss of everything else I hold dear, continue this horrid trade, and by the most unlikely means be the unworthy instrument of preserving political security and happiness to them, as well as to ourselves. Pity this cannot be accomplished without fixing on me the sad name rebel. I love my King; you know I do; a soldier, a good man, cannot but love him. How peculiarly hard then is our fortune to be deemed traitors to so good a King! But I am not without hopes that even he will yet see cause to do me justice; posterity I am sure will. Meanwhile I comfort myself with the reflection that this has been the fate of the bravest and best men, even of the Barons who obtained Magna Charta, while the dispute was depending. This, however, anxiously as I wish for it, is not mine to command; I see my duty, that of standing up for the liberties of my country, and whatever difficulties and discouragements be in my way, I cannot shrink from it; and I rely on that Being who has not left us to the choice of duties, that while I conscientiously discharge mine I shall not finally lose my reward. If I really am not a bad man I shall not long be so set down. Assure yourself I will pay all possible attention to your recommendations. But happy as I am in an opportunity of obliging you, even in the smallest things, take it not amiss that I use the freedom with you to whisper in your ear to be sparing of them. You know how I am circumstanced; hardly the promotion of a subaltern is left to me, and free and independent as I am, I resolve to remain so.

I owe the Congress no obligation for personal favors done to myself; nor will I run in debt to them for favors to others. Besides, I am mortified to ask of them what, in sound policy (if other motives had been wanting), they ought to have granted to me unasked. I cannot describe to you the inconvenience this army suffers for want of this confidence being given to its Commander-in-Chief.

But as these might be increased, were my peculiar situation in this respect generally known, I forbear, only enjoining your cautious silence on this head. In a regular army our Virginia young men would certainly, in general, make the best officers; but I regret that they have not now put in my power justly to pay them this compliment. They dislike their Northern allies, and this dislike is the source of infinite mischief and vexations to me. In the many disputes and quarrels of this sort which we have had, one thing has particularly struck me. My countrymen are not inferior in understanding and are certainly superior in that distinguished spirit and high sense of honor which should form the character of an officer, yet somehow or other, it forever happens, that they are in the wrong, and they expect of me attention and partialities, which it is not in my power to show them. Let me rely that your answer to this will be dated in Philadelphia. If I am not very busily engaged (which I hope may not be the case), perhaps I may find ways and means to pay you a visit in a day or two; but this I rather hint as what I wish, than what I dare bid you expect. If you still think the fragments of the set of grays I bought of Lord Botetourt unequal to the journey, let Lud Washington sell them singly, or otherwise, as he can to the best advantage, and purchase a new set of bays. I could, as you desire, get them here, and perhaps on better terms, but I have a notion, whether well or ill-founded I know not, that they never answer well in Virginia. I beg to be affectionately remembered to all our friends and relatives, and that you will continue to believe me to be your most faithful and tender husband,

G. W.

How "Jubilee Days" was Engraved.

The publication of Mr. Osgood & Co.'s *Jubilee Days* makes a new era in illustrated papers. How it was engraved is described in the following paragraph: "A glass plate is prepared with a white etching-ground, on which the subject to be drawn is lightly sketched with a very soft pencil. The glass is then placed on a piece of dark cloth, and with a common steel etching point the drawing is cut or scratched through the ground to the glass, each line as produced appearing as black as an ink line on paper. When the work is completed the picture is before you, as sharp and brilliant as an impression from a copper plate, and a skilful artist can work more rapidly with these materials than with a pencil on paper. Here the artist's labor ceases, and in a couple of minutes he can be shown a permanent print from the glass by the aid of which he can put on his last touches, or make any needed alterations. From this glass plate, by a chemical process, a transfer is placed upon a sheet of prepared zinc which is plunged into a proper etching bath, and the engraving is done by corroding the white spaces between the drawn lines, the latter being firmly protected by the materials used in the transferring, and, where necessary, by adding various compositions not affected by the acids."

Murder of a Prisoner in a Court-Room in Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal July 3.

One day last week the Sheriff of Labette County, with a posse, pursued a horse thief and brought him to bay in a piece of timber. The thief made a stout resistance, and before he was captured mortally wounded the Sheriff, who died next day. The thief was confined, and on Thursday was brought before a Magistrate for examination. In the presence of the Justice, the Constables, and the bystanders, a brother of the deceased Sheriff walked into the Court-room, deliberately went up to the prisoner, placed a pistol behind his ear, and blew his brains out. The account adds that Ross, the murderer, was arrested, but there are hundreds of men ready to see him through.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:30 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
[illegible]	‡[illegible] p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Sat. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, [illegible] via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West-Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†4:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:40 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	§10:00 p m	§6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. § Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:35 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	* 2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:10 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:00 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	[illegible] p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†5:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily.
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*4:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†8:20 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:30 p m	‡7.30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*6:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*2.15 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS [illegible] in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

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No. 136 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

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DR. JAMES,

Formerly, and founder, of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and previous to the great Chicago fire, 91 and 93 Randolph-st. Dr. James' Medical Institute is now located at 99 West Madison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson-sts. Specialty in Chronic Diseases, Organic Weakness, &c. Separate rooms. Consultations confidential. Hours from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

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Friday Morning, July 21, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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NO POLITICIANS NEED APPLY.

The fluttering of the office-holders, both in Washington and elsewhere, consequent upon the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, is as significant as the consternation which prevails among the Southern carpet-baggers. The Administration organ at Washington has been obliged to warn the employes of all the Departments that their places are dependent upon their fealty to Grant, and that any movement among them for Greeley, or any lukewarmness in their declarations for Grant, will be summarily dealt with. All their inclinations are for the centre of the fence; but, as they cannot occupy that convenient position, they are in some tribulation. They see with prophetic vision the fate which is in store for them, and yet are not allowed to save their places by assuming a passive policy. There is tribulation, however, higher up than Department employes. The [illegible] literally and [illegible] Greeley with their offers to "let out." It is reported that some of the staunchest supporters of Grant are soliciting Mr. Greeley to guarantee them profitable positions, as compensation for their support. Now, that the latter has been nominated at Baltimore, the number will increase from now until November, and patriotism will flood the market at ruinously low rates. Grant and the Military Family also have this class of time-servers under espionage, and will deal out savage retribution against each offender when caught. Those unthinking individuals who have all along been alarmed lest Mr. Greeley should allow himself to fall into the snares of these unprincipled professionals, who make a trade of politics, may therefore allay their fears, as Mr. Greeley pays no attention to the magnanimous offers which are made him, and leaves the propositions unanswered.

The politicians come to a bad market with their second-hand wares when they come to Mr. Greeley. Unfortunately for them, he knows them all, and the quality of goods they have to offer. He has known and followed their twistings and turnings for years. He has scourged them many a time, and exposed their mercenary transactions so often, that it must require the most remarkable impudence to approach him with an offer of their services. Mr. Greeley knows, as every man of ordinary political sagacity knows, that these men have nothing to sell. They do not represent votes; they have no constituencies. They are camp-followers, having no command, performing no service, subsisting on plunder, and demoralizing the active workers. If any of them chance to have a modicum of influence, their hypocrisy and venality always render it dangerous to have them about.

The Reform party will purchase none of these merchantable politicians, and Mr. Greeley will have none of them. That party was organized for the express purpose of getting rid of them, and purging the country of their corrupt and iniquitous practices, and Mr. Greeley, the standard-bearer, was nominated without their aid and against their wishes, to take issue with them and drive them out of the offices they are dishonoring. The Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions were Conventions of the people, not of politicians. Neither of them grew out of primaries packed and managed by office-holders. The delegates to them acted upon their own better judgments, and without restraint or dictation from any higher power than the power of the people. There was no element of party power strong enough to have forced the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, or by the Democrats at Baltimore, as Grant's nomination was forced at Philadelphia. The influence which secured this double-nomination was grander than the influence of party, and more potent than that of office-holders. It was the influence of the people. They made their will known, and that will was obeyed. The two parties having been organized by the people, and having given expression to the will of the people, by nominating Mr. Greeley without the aid of the politicians, certainly do not need their aid now. The politicians do not seem to remember that the people are the managers of the Liberal Reform party, and that its attack is directed specially against them. This is a square stand-up fight between Greeley at the head of the people, representing Reform and Progress, and Grant at the head of the politicians, representing every element of political corruption. We purchase no deserters in our ranks; and the most appropriate punishment that Mr. Greeley could inflict upon them would be to expose them and put their hypocrisy on record. At the same time, the eagerness of these time-servers to insure their safety by deserting the sinking ship is significant.

A correspondent writes us from Indiana, inquiring whether *Harper's Weekly* did not, in 1860, caricature Mr. Lincoln, representing him as an ape or baboon, and generally malign him as it now does Mr. Greeley. *Harper's Weekly*, in the campaign of 1860, did caricature Mr. Lincoln even more offensively than it now does Mr. Greeley. Its favorite form of ridicule was to represent him as a drunkard, standing in bar-rooms, liquor in hand, retailing smutty stories. It did apply to him the terms ape and baboon. At that time *Harper's Weekly* was intensely Southern. Its sympathies for the enslaved blacks were very weak. It was then on the side of the slave-owner, and denounced Lincoln as an ignorant Abolitionist. Mr. Lincoln survived the caricatures of *Harper's Weekly* in 1860, as Mr. Greeley will in 1872; that paper is as powerless to arrest the revolution of 1872 as it was the revolution of 1860, and all that will come of its efforts will be, that, in public estimation, the "Journal of Civilization" will be rated as a mere partisan paper, indulging in a species of vulgarity of the lowest order.

THE HEALY SLOUGH.

The Board of Health refuse to fill up the Healy Slough because the Sanitary Superintendent fears that to do so may violate the riparian rights of somebody. Is the Healy Slough a navigable stream; is it a river, or a lake, or an inter-ocean; or what is it? Does the man who ventures upon its supposed waters embark upon the high seas? Is the Healy Slough subject to the jurisdiction and under the protection of the Admiralty Courts? Is it beyond the reach of the laws and Constitution of the State of Illinois? That is all this seems to be the judicial opinion of the Sanitary Superintendent. He admits that the public authorities may empty into it tons of carbolic acid, but not a load of earth. He admits that the slough smells horribly and illegally, but denies the power to arrest it. The Healy Slough is a sort of sanctuary for rottenness, and cannot be invaded. The Sanitary Superintendent says that somebody owns the land upon the banks of the slough, and that they are entitled to, and cannot be deprived of, their water fronts. Their "riparian rights" he holds sacred. Though he claims the right to invade a man's domicil in search of small-pox, and the right to pull down any building dangerous to life and health, he stands with uncovered head in the presence of the riparian rights pertaining to the Healy Slough.

That the Healy Slough is a nuisance, and has been for many years, is not denied. If the truth could be ascertained, we have no doubt it has poisoned ten thousand infants and persons of weak health unto death. It is daily emitting its poisonous stenches, carrying prostration and even death into hundreds of households. Its foulness is universally felt. It permeates the homes of the poor and the rich; it hangs suspended in the air of every sleeping-room. Its fetid odor assails the whole community. Every wind is freighted with its pestilential odors, and, appalled by the riparian rights of somebody, the Sanitary Superintendent of Chicago declares that this nuisance must not be terminated by the only mode possible to do so.

The Board of Health have the power to order and direct the slough to be filled up,—[illegible] health, comfort, and business of 350,000 people demand that it be so filled up. One or two men own the banks of this slough, and insist upon poisoning their fellow-citizens. The Board of Health are regarded by a large body of people as a very useless, if not very inefficient, body. That Board has now the opportunity to order this Healy Slough nuisance to be permanently abated by filling it up with earth. Have the Board the courage to make the order? If any man or number of men have rights superior to those of the whole community, let them appeal to the Courts. If the power of the city to abate the nuisance be sustained, as it unquestionably will, then let the work go on, speedily, rapidly. Let the cost be what it may, the public will stand it, and bless the memory of the men who incurred it. If any person's rights and property be damaged by the filling up of the slough, let them be paid. Fill up the slough, and rid the city of the nuisance, let the cost be what it may. The community is disgusted with the spectacle of the Sanitary Superintendent going down there on the first day of every month to empty a pail of carbolic acid into the horrid pool. Riparian rights, like all other personal rights, are held subject to the superior rights of the public; and to say that the men who own the banks of the Healy Slough can forever poison the air and destroy the lives or health of the people of this city, is unmitigated nonsense. If, however, the Board of Health cannot, or dare not, grapple with this nuisance, then we trust the Mayor will give the city a new Board, who will have the courage to begin filling up this slough, and will continue to do so until arrested by the inexorable restraints of the courts of law.

BY THE HOUR.

One of our leading railways, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, seems to have solved the labor question in a manner highly satisfactory to its employes. Several months ago Mr. Superintendent Hall posted up orders in the shops of the Company that all work would be paid by the hour. The daily or monthly wages would be precisely the same. Each fraction of a cent, if given, should be carefully added to each hour's work, so that not the slightest injustice could be done by the change. Engineers, and we believe all other train-men, were paid according to the number of miles they ran, and the same, or a similar, rule was adopted as far as possible in all the departments of the road.

At first some of the men objected; but in practice it was soon found the arrangement was so entirely just that all were highly pleased with it. In winter, instead of lighting up the shops, or in slack times, when it was usual to discharge a considerable number of men, they were all kept at work eight hours, and sometimes even less, and so the full force was constantly and profitably employed. When business pressed in the fall, the train-men all shared in the profit. Engineers sometimes made a $150 per month, and other train-men in proportion. Thus far the managers of the road have heard not a word of strikes, neither have any complaints been made by their employes. Cheerfulness and harmony pervade all departments of the line.

Does not this example furnish a sensible solution of many of the vexatious problems with which ambitious, and often idle, demagogues have disturbed the industrial interests of the country. If, for instance, a builder should say to his men, "Boys, I should like to have you make an extra hour and a half to-day to save our work from the coming storm," why should any cast-iron rule stand in the way to prevent both the employer and the employed from the advantage to be derived from it? If a storm comes on at the end of two or three hours, why, in the first case, should the mason or the carpenter, for instance, be expected to pay for a quarter of a day, or the workmen, in the other, to be credited for only a quarter of a day. Is it not better that factories and machine shops should, at slack times, work all their men eight, or even six, hours, than to turn half of them off to beg or starve. The owners of the coal mines in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, whenever they have accumulated a large stock, are sometimes charged with fostering a strike among the men, in order that they may sell off their surplus at increased prices. Would it not be better both for owners and miners to lessen the product by shortening the hours of labor, than to endure the loss and the thousand evils that are sure to be developed by strikers in the mining districts? We trust the experience of the Rock Island Railway will induce other roads, and our manufacturers generally, at least to give the plan a fair trial. It seems to us so just and reasonable that it can scarcely fail to give entire satisfaction both to employes and employers.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Another instance of youthful depravity occurred in this city, a day or two ago, to which it would be worth while to call attention, if appeals of that description are of any use. A young desperado, detected in the act of theft, is pursued by the owner of the property, and, finding himself liable to be overtaken, turns upon his pursuer, and, drawing a revolver, fires at him three times, one of the shots inflicting a fatal wound; whereupon he makes good his escape. If, by some happy chance, he should be detected and arrested by the police, and, by some still happier chance, he should be convicted of his crime, and not allowed to escape by reason of alleged insanity, or some mawkish sentiment, we trust that the Courts will impose upon him the full penalty of the law. He is represented to be under 18 years of age, and therefore not to be sent to the Penitentiary. The Courts are, however, by recent laws, authorized to add the penalty of hard labor to that of imprisonment in the jail. Some of the worst criminals in this city are these boys and half-grown men, who presume that they can escape severe punishment by virtue of their youth. They infest almost every part of the city after nightfall, and, in some places distant from police interference, establish a perfect terrorism by day also. For some time, their rowdyism assumed the form of personal insults, petty thefts, and assaults with stones and missiles; but latterly they have commenced carrying pistols and other dangerous weapons. It is within the province of the police, if they exert ordinary diligence, to stop this practice, and every case which comes before the Courts should be treated with extreme severity. It is easier to check this evil now than it will be a few years hence, when these youthful ruffians have grown up into abandoned villains, all the more emboldened to prey upon the community by their previous immunity from punishment. If something is not done by the police and the Courts before long, people will take the punishment of these pests into their own hands, and give some of them a lesson which will long be remembered.

BRITISH REFORM.

Step by step the progress of Reform moves on in England. The present Parliament has passed a bill providing for the use of the ballot in Parliamentary elections. [illegible] discussion in the Commons a bill to substitute proportionate for arbitrary representation. The Parliament is composed of a certain number of representatives assigned to counties, towns, boroughs, or corporations, without any reference to their population. The number of members is assigned arbitrarily. The present proposition is to adopt the system in force in the United States, and apportion representation to districts by population. This would be a total extinguishment of the borough system, under which, in some cases, a few hundred voters have the election of one, and perhaps two members of Parliament; and as these voters are the tenants or dependents of some particular man, he in fact has the choice of the members. It would destroy that gross inequality in representation for which the English Parliament is remarkable. It is stated that should this bill pass it would give Birmingham seven and Liverpool eleven members of Parliament in place of three each as now. It would give London sixty-two members in place of the twenty, who are now elected by the various districts, some of them very small, into which the city is divided. Of course such a bill will be opposed by representatives of small boroughs and villages who have been allowed members by patent, and have been electing them for centuries. But this reform will come in time. It is a natural sequence of the ballot. The man who votes a free ballot will never submit to have the value of that ballot abridged by inequality in representation. Voters in Liverpool will inquire why it takes as many votes to elect three members in that city as it does to elect twenty members in other places, and the representatives elected by free ballot will succeed in due time in having representation adjusted according to population.

The Detroit *Free Press* and the Chicago *Times* refuse to support Greeley and Brown. The controlling influence of these papers upon the public mind will be known in November, when the people of Illinois and Michigan will reverse the enormous Grant majorities of 1868, and give the Electoral vote of these States to Greeley and Brown. These papers will be aided in their opposition to Greeley by Brick Pomeroy's paper and by the New York *Day-Book*. The four will represent that anomalous party known as the Democratic Grantites.

The Grant Democrats.

In the proceedings of the Democrats at Baltimore, who were dissatisfied with the action of the Convention, the following platform was presented as the one upon which the Anti Greeley Democrats should stand:

1. An act of universal amnesty and restoration of political rights.
2. Repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.
3. Extension of the pension laws to soldiers of the South.
4. Payment for liberated slaves from the National Treasury.
5. A change in the National flag to make it acceptable to the people of the country.

That is the precise platform which the Grant party are fighting. They will attempt, on every stump, to hold that up as the platform of Greeley, when, in fact, it has no supporters, save those who, in the interest or pay of the Administration, are opposing Greeley. That is the platform of the Grant Democrats.

It will be of interest to American manufacturers and inventors to learn that the Parliament of the Dominion has just passed a new patent law, which grants to American citizens the privilege of obtaining patents in Canada on very favorable terms. The law provides that all inventors may receive patents, provided a foreign patent for the invention has not been in existence for more than one year prior to the application; or that the applicant shall choose some place in Canada for his domicil, this being a formality; that the patent may be issued for five, ten, or fifteen, years, according to the option of the applicant, with no provision, however, for extension after the fifteenth year; and that every patent will be subject to the condition that the patentee shall manufacture the invention in Canada within one year from the date of the patent. Compared with the patent laws of Europe, which virtually exclude American inventors, or, at least, those which are not very wealthy, the Canadian laws are very judicious and fair, and will, undoubtedly, tend to encourage American manufacturers and inventors to avail themselves of them.

The pertinacity with which Senator John A. Logan defends Grant's appointments of relatives to office is not satisfactorily explained by his well-known charity for the failings of others. It is true that he invariably quotes, as an all-sufficient defence, the Scriptural declaration, "Those he hath [illegible] his own house hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Of course General Logan cannot be expected to hold opinions different from those taught by the Bible. The New York *World*, evidently in ignorance of this Bible precept, thus imputes to our Senator the care of relatives at the public expense. The *World* says:

> The later Logan, "Lo, the poor Indian," once more reappears under the name of Logan, but now with a pouch too well filled to permit us to fix upon him the stigma of pauperism. It seems that the sudden conversion of Senator Logan from a bitter enemy into a burning advocate of Grant was effected by the same mystic force which, according to tradition, will make the mare go, and *a fortiori* the mule.
>
> An appropriation of $500,000 to feed and clothe rather less than five hundred noble red men in the Northwest known as the Teton Sioux brought Logan to terms. For it is not true of the later Illinois Logan, as of the earlier Indian Logan, that "his blood runs in the veins of no living creature." On the contrary, with the exception, perhaps, of Grant's, no man's blood runs more freely and profitably in the veins of living creatures than the blood of Logan. And Logan having presented to the President a kinsman and namesake of his as the proper person to control and disburse the half million aforesaid, the President promptly handed the matter over to him. Persons on the spot estimate the necessary outlay of Logan on the Western lodges at about $25,000. This will leave him at liberty to practice "division" and "silence" with his Senatorial namesake. It would have been strange, indeed, if, with 475,000 shining reasons for a change of heart, Logan had remained obdurate.

M. de Tonneins emigrated from France to South America. He settled in Araucania. His new country appreciated his undeniable talents. In 1861, he was chosen King. Under the name of Orelie-Antoine I., he introduced an admirable Constitution and the Code Napoleon. He planned an extensive emigration of Frenchmen. While he was busy with this idea, Chili grew jealous of his power, declared war, kidnapped him, and threw him into prison. He filed away the bars of his cell, swam a river amid a shower of bullets, and struck gallantly out for the forest, only to be recaptured by a cavalry corps and put into a lunatic asylum. He was finally released and sent to France, where he assumed the title of Prince de Tonneins. He speedily ran into debt, and was prosecuted for getting goods by means of pretentions to royalty. The Courts decided that the ex-King was entitled to the name of Prince, and the suit was dismissed. It appears that his enforced absence from his dominions has been improved by another Frenchman, M. Planchut, formerly his bosom friend, who has made himself King of Araucania. The irrepressible Prince de Tonneins has publicly challenged him to decide their rival claims to royalty by a duel with lassoes, in the Bois des Vincennes, Paris. Unfortunately, the present King shows no inclination to gratify his foe's thirst for revenge, so that this unique combat will not take place.

When Grant and the Dent family came into power, the Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District of Ohio was General Van Derveer. In this District there lived an ancient dame, an old friend of Mrs. Jesse Grant, who had been present when Ulysses was born. A certain Williams, anxious to succeed Van Derveer, bribed this old woman, by promising to give her son-in-law a good place, to write a request to the President to give him (Williams) the Collectorship. The promise of the Deputy Collectorship to a friend of hers bribed Mrs. Jesse Grant into writing, on this letter, the following endorsement:

> DEAR ULYSSES: You will please comply with request and oblige YOUR MOTHER.

This unique recommendation did the job. Out went General Van Derveer and his subordinates, and in came Williams and his. We commend this case of maternal government to Senator Logan. It will give him an excellent opportunity to "drop into Scripture" again, and quote the Fifth Commandment in defence of the candidate whom he has decided (at the eleventh hour) to support.

The Bolters' side-show at Baltimore has been of use in showing why the Bourbons will not support Greeley. Among the resolutions offered for their platform are three, which demand the pensioning of Southern soldiers, the payment for liberated slaves by the United States Treasury, and a change in the National flag "to make it acceptable to the people of the country." As Mr. Greeley would oppose to the uttermost these ideas, it is natural that their upholders should oppose him. Only the Democracy who can stand on the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform will vote for him; and every patriot must rejoice that almost the entire party can subscribe to that "Second Declaration of Independence," which proclaims freedom from personal government and political debauchery. Northern hate for the South, as exemplified in the Grantites, and Southern hate for the North, as exemplified in the Bourbons, will alike be powerless to defeat the nominee of the party of Peace and Good Will.

The New York *Union* aspires, we believe, to be the organ of the workingmen of that city. In a late editorial it says:

> No questions of social science require such little reading of books as those of political economy. Any workman, without the least learning, if he have a good head, can get at the labor problem as well as if he had learned Adam Smith by heart.

If this is the case, it is strange that the labor problem, discussed as it has been, not only by statesmen but by demagogues, not only by men of culture but by people "without the least learning," have never been solved. The world will be deeply indebted to "any workman, without the least learning," but with "a good head," if he will "argue it out." The *Union* will not aid its constituency by decrying learning in this way. Ugly results are apt to follow when the blind lead the blind.

There is a speck of war in Connecticut Congregationalism. That denomination,—practically the State Church,—has paid the usual penalty of great growth in many schisms. The several churches have split and resplit, and each division has been the signal for "excommunicating" refractory persons. Two members of the First Church in Bridgeport were recently expelled, because they refused to love their pastor. They appealed to the Fairfield County Association. Their second trial also resulted in a verdict of "guilty," and out they went. This time, however, they were received into the sheltering arms of an illegal Council, presided over by Dr. Woolsey. This body pronounced them blameless. The First Church protests vigorously, and threatens to bring every member of the Council before an Ecclesiastical Court for trial on a charge of violating Congregational laws and usages.

The Faculty of Amherst Agricultural College have caught a wild Indian, and are trying to teach him the peaceful art of husbandry. The red brother, teachable in the main, is subject to violent fits of passion. When his chum, a white man, asked him to be quiet, he playfully poked him with a pitchfork, and "fixed his hash," and chewed up three of his fingers in a very barbarous manner. He was finally seized and tied. At last accounts he was foaming at the mouth, raving, threatening, and yelling like the wild animal which he really is. The Faculty [illegible] think of shipping him to the West. His fellow-students are strongly in favor of the policy of extermination.

Secretary Robeson has for his Chief Messenger in the Navy Department a man who is denounced by the Washington *Republican* as a "dead-beat" and swindler. It appears that recently he sold a clerkship in the Navy Department to the son of a saloon-keeper in Washington for $150; $50 in cash, and a note for $100 payable in 90 days was taken for the remainder. The appointment was made by the Secretary, and at the end of the month the broker insisted that the salary should be paid over to him. This being refused, he had the clerk dismissed. All these facts having been laid before the Secretary of the Navy, he retains the messenger, evidently being afraid to discharge him.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is having a successful career in the Southwest. He found that the best place for a permanent depot of supplies for the Texas Pacific Railroad was at Shreveport, and decided to put it there. Nevertheless, by threats of choosing another city, he has extorted from that guileless town land for which it has just paid $121,525. This sort of robbery has grown from very small beginnings. About every other railway shop and depot, in a small town, is built with money squeezed from the people by mingled threats and promises. When highway robbery in England became a regular trade, it was speedily put down. Railway robbery in America has reached a similar stage, and should meet a similar fate.

The increase of divorces in England has been marked by an unpleasant increase in perjury. The business, for it has become one,—is a very profitable one. Many men and women pursue no other, and find in this an abundant means of support. In one week there were three prosecutions for perjury, each one of which resulted in the conviction of several offenders. This state of things has a precise parallel in this country, with one important exception. We have as many professional perjurers, but we never prosecute them.

Every New England town is divided into a number of school districts. Each of these latter has a Prudential Committee, which is charged with the care of the school and the choice of the teacher. These Committees have hitherto consisted entirely of men. The New Hampshire Legislature has now, however, passed a law giving women the right to be elected to such a position. Its useless exclusion hitherto has certainly done no good, and we are glad to see such ill-founded legal distinctions between the sexes giving way.

Florence, Italy, rejoices in the possession of a new paper, "*Satana*." Its contributors sign themselves "Cain," "Pluto," "The Postman of the Inferno," "The Familiar Devil," etc. This queer journal is ably edited, from a simply literary point of view. It is, of course, iconoclastic in everything and blasphemous in everything. If it escapes its probable fate of speedy suppression, it will doubtless attain a very great and very gainful notoriety.

It is natural that Senator Wilson should lead the National party of Hate in 1872. He is used to such a position, for he led the Massachusetts party of Hate in 1854. Then he wished to proscribe all foreigners; now he wishes to proscribe all white Southerners.

POLITICAL.

Lyman Trumbull and James C. Robinson are announced to speak at Decatur, Ill., Saturday, July 13.

—The Alton *Telegraph* publishes a call requesting A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville, to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against John B. Hay.

—A farmer in Monticello, Iowa, writing to a Chicago commission merchant, says: "This town gave 300 majority for Grant; it will now give Greeley a majority."

—The Greeley-Republicans at Fond du Lac, Wis., count between 400 and 500 votes, and there are not more than five Bourbon-Democrats in the place.

—The Peoria *Democrat* of Thursday makes the point that the Illinois Democratic State Committee is regularly called to meet in Chicago, the 18th inst., and that the meeting at Springfield, on the 16th, has been called without authority and cannot have any binding force. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. W. T. Dowdall, editor of the *Democrat*. We understand the Springfield call will be withdrawn, and the two Committees, Liberal and Democratic, will meet in Chicago, on the 18th, as originally contemplated.

—The new Seventeenth Ohio District was made on the basis of 2,300 Republican majority last year, but a letter from Canton, the 10th says:—

> On the 31st of this month a nomination will be made of a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. L. D. Woodworth, and although the district is largely Republican, a thorough and well organized opposition will disturb Mr. Woodworth's chances for success. It is worse than folly to deny that there is a strong element of Liberal Republicanism here in Stark County, in any event, the result is doubtful.

—In Pennsylvania nominations for Congress are made by "conferees," and the candidate who carries a County names his representatives in the conference. The Republican Conferees of the Twenty-third District have taken a recess to the 23d inst., the vote standing: Graham, of Allegheny, 3; Alexander, of Armstrong, 3; McJunkin, of Butler, 3.

—The Watertown *Times* proposes as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, the Hon. William A. Wheeler, of Malone, Franklin County.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> Judge Geo. E. Warren, of Jerseyville, will probably be the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eleventh Illinois District, and Major Robert W. McWilliams, of Litchfield, the Republican nominee in the Sixteenth Illinois District.

—Our reports from Kansas are of the most gratifying nature. A gentleman whose name if we felt at liberty to give it, would be recognized at once as the very best authority, assures us that the Liberal party is organized in every county, and that in so many places it will squarely divide the Republican vote with Grant and that he has no doubt that the Electoral vote of the State will be cast by a fair majority for Greeley and Brown.

—The vote in special Convention of the Republicans of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Wednesday, for Congress-at-Large, were:

	First.	Second.	Third
William Williams..........	556	734	861
Thos C. Slaughter..........	313	388	379
Alvin P. Hovey..........	389	389	220
Nathan Kimball..........	129	129	33

—Colonel John Anderson, of Parma, Mich., a pioneer settler, and an enthusiastic Republican, writes to the Jackson *News*, saying:

> We have many Republicans among us who are outspoken for Greeley, and many more, who, although silent at present, are Greeley at heart in [illegible] with the Cincinnati movement.

—Stephen Hurlburt, a Radical candidate in Illinois, said, less than two months ago, "Grant runs the Government on two ideas—take in presents and give out offices."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Among the Democratic bolters at Baltimore, who have tried to resist the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, we notice the name of Judge Flanders, of New York, who was at one time editor of the La Crosse *Democrat*, after the death of Charles H. Lobdell.—*La Crosse Republican.*

PERSONAL.

Miss Kellogg returns next month.

—McVicker has sold his Long Branch cottage to Maggie Mitchell.

—The Rev. Wm. T. Savage, of Franklin, N. H., has endowed a $1,000 scholarship in Bowdoin College, in honor of his deceased wife.

—Matt Carpenter is soon to be heard of in Vermont.

Hamlin, Morrill, Zach. Chandler, Blaine, and others, were at last accounts carelessly cruising around Mount Desert Island.

—Mr. Levi Turnipseed, an old and esteemed citizen of Georgia, recently died, but, as he was buried, his resurrection is sure.

—The Rev. Prof. F. S. Hoyt, D.D., who is to edit the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate*, had quite an ovation on his arrival last Monday.

—The Rev. Charles Brooks, who died at Medford, Mass., last Sunday, was one of the most interested in the measures inaugurated for the elevation of the public schools, and was, in 1839, invited to a Professorship in the University of New York. Mr. Charles Brooks, Consul General and Commercial Agent of Japan in this country, is his son.

—The name of Henry M. Long has been dropped from the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and those of D. L. Fleming and Geo. W. Reed substituted. Mr. Fleming is a practical printer and has acted as foreman of the *Gazette* for many years, and Mr. Reed has filled the position of book-keeper in that establishment.

—Gambetta appears to be "the great gift-taker" in France. Since his retirement from office he has received nearly one hundred valuable testimonials of public favor. The most expensive of these testimonials came from Alsace and Lorraine, where the Radical leader is held in great esteem.

—Massachusetts Judges love to hold Court in Nantucket, and no wonder. On Monday Chief Justice Brigham held the term of the Superior Court. He came at 9 p.m., prayer was offered, the jurors were impanelled, sworn, and discharged, and that was all. The next forenoon Chief Justice Chapman held the July term of the Supreme Judicial Court, divorced three unhappy wives, and adjourned without day before dinner.

—A telegram from London announces that one Wiedemann has addressed a letter to the London *Echo*, offering to sell to that paper a pamphlet written by Catacazy, the late Russian Minister to the United States, containing terrible revelations relative to the Administration of President Grant. Wiedemann acknowledges that Catacazy engaged him to sell the pamphlet in America, and that he [illegible]. The *Echo* prints the letter, but declines to make any answer to it.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Mattoon, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., July 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a glorious ratification meeting here to-night over the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore. Drums and fifes were playing, and bonfires burning in honor of the triumph of principle over party. A poster was circulated at 5 o'clock, announcing a meeting in Union Hall, which, at 8 o'clock, was densely packed, and many turned away because they could not be accommodated. Speeches were made by the Hon. John R. Eden, the Hon. A. Hunter, the Hon. J. R. Cunningham, and the Hon. O. B. Ficklin. The feeling was enthusiastic. The Hon. J. R. Eden especially, who made the first of the leading speeches of the evening, excelled his best efforts. He was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause. It was one of the most enthusiastic impromptu meetings ever held in our city. Set down Mattoon (which gave Lincoln 565 against McClellan 111) for Greeley by from 100 to nobody knows how many. The mighty river flows with ever one direction.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Liberalism in Stephenson County, Ill.

LENA, Ill., July 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The "Liberal" cause goes bravely on here; and every day new accessions for Greeley and Brown are made. And this steady growth is engendered by the abuse which the "Grantites" attempt to heap upon every man who does not bend the knee to Master Grant, or crouch at every crack of the military whip. When the Cincinnati nomination was announced here, there was but one man in town who was recognized as a Greeley man and hootings were the order of the day. Five cents per head was freely offered for every Greeley man who could be found. Now, it will take all the loose change of the Administrationists to buy them at even that figure, if they were for sale.

The Greeley men hereabouts are numbered by the score, among whom is a large percentage of old-line Republicans, and these include merchants, mechanics, physicians, farmers, and others who are thinking men, who cannot be driven from their position by epithets. The Grantites are very much in love with those newspapers which, a few years ago, they branded as Copperhead and Traitor sheets. How times change!

We are, now that the laughing argument is about over, threatened with suppression of free speech; but that game will not win. The day has come when the writer trusts will be thoroughly understood, that we are in a campaign in which the principle in political matters, which will uphold every man in voting and acting as he thinks is right under the circumstances existing, without any reference to dead issues, will be fully established.

Yours truly,
LENA LIBERAL.

Liberalism at Decatur, Mich.

DECATUR, Mich., July 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been a Democrat all my life, but I am for the Old White Hat of Chappaqua. He was my choice at Cincinnati, and I looked for the Chicago *Times* to stand up for him like a man, and not sneak out like a sheep-killing dog. There are one fourth of the Republican party in this place for the Cincinnati ticket, and a number on the fence.

J. W. VINCENT.

Some Queries—Liberalism in Hamilton County, Ind.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It would be interesting reading matter for your many readers in Central Indiana if you would prepare and publish a statement of the several members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet and his other principal appointees. Who of them are now for Greeley?—who for Grant? Was not Lincoln nominated for the Presidency by the New York *Tribune*? And did not *Harper's Weekly* caricature Lincoln as a baboon and ape, as it now writes a false picture-history of Greeley and his principal supporters? When Greeley was first nominated, there was not a dozen outspoken Republicans for him in the county; now there are, by actual count, hundreds, and still increasing.

If J. W. Evans, of this place, is nominated for Congress by the Liberal Republican Convention which meets at Kokomo on the 15th inst., he will wipe out the 1,300 majority by which Grant carried this (Hamilton) county four years ago.

G.

Hark! from the Tombs.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Hark! from the tombs, a doleful sound;
Granites attend the cry;
You "Regulars" can view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

Repent! with faith and hope, seek grace!
Abandon all your sin!
Seek Horace Greeley's honest face,
And to his fold walk in!

Long have you stay'd with scaly rings,
That drink, and swear, and steal;
But he will teach you better things,
And you will better feel.

Shun this, our brotherly advice,
You'll to the devil go;
There'll be no chance for you to rise;
Now mind, we've told you so.

NOTA BENE.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

A Further Account of the Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 10.

This week has been a remarkable anniversary week in the history of Beloit College, for, in addition to the usual Commencement exercises, it has been celebrated as the Quarter-Centennial anniversary of the origin of the College. Many of the exercises have been of the character of personal reminiscences, and attention has been drawn to the aim and work of its founders. Much has been accomplished in the past twenty-five years, and plans are being made for greater progress. The College-grounds occupy nearly fifteen acres, well covered with trees, beautified by several Indian mounds, and well located on the rolling gravel bluff. The present building consists of an attractive Memorial Hall, which contains the Cabinet of Natural History, and a library of 7,000 volumes, and is the memorial of 46 students, and 43 citizens of Beloit, who fell in the civil war; of a Chapel, which also furnishes rooms for the Preparatory School; of Middle College (whose corner-stone was laid twenty-five years ago), which is mainly used for the Laboratory and Recitation Rooms; and North and South Colleges, which are the dromitories of the students. Progress has been made towards endowing six of the seven Professorships; but the Trustees have decided to take active steps towards securing, as the new working capital of the College, $200,000 actually producing regular income; so that they can increase the salaries of the Faculty 30 per cent, endow and equip the Scientific Department, thoroughly establish the Preparatory School, and build a Gymnasium. In this last the students took steps last term, of their own accord, secured from the Faculty and students subscriptions of $1,000, canvassed Beloit for $1,000 more, and obtained $400 from the Alumni.

Friends of the College are using the oratorical failures of the week as a potent argument for the erection of a Gymnasium, where, by manly exercise, the capacity of the lungs will be increased. All the public exercises of Anniversary week are held in the large Congregational Church, which has wide galleries on three sides, and, when filled on a hot day with hundreds of moving fans, and half the number of whispering girls, it is difficult to fill the house. Very many of the speakers could only be listened to with great difficulty, and not one-fourth of them made proper efforts to command attention. In style of speaking, grace of position, and gesture, and oratorical effect, some of the students did great credit to the Professor of Rhetoric, the Rev. Henry M. Whitney; and, so far, show an improvement upon the work ten years ago. But there is a lamentable want of chest-power; there is a want of cultivation of the low notes, which vitally affects the influence of Beloit College, and which can be partially prevented by gymnastic exercises. The West wants better speaking, power to reach and interest a restless audience, and orators trained for open-air speaking.

The memorizing of speeches by the students was good, and only one neglected this essential, and his host of bouquets showed he was too much of a ladies' man to be a faithful student.

The Commencement-week opened by the usual Baccalaureate Sermon by President A. L. Chapin, on the Sabbath, and a spirited address to the Missionary Society by the Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison. Monday evening, representatives of the Freshman and Sophomore classes competed for the Bridgman prizes, for excellence in declamation. A. D. Waterbury and George T. Foster bore off the honors. The prizes for superiority in scholarship were awarded as follows: The Stanley scholarship to Willis C. Dewey, of the class of 1873; the Rogers scholarship to Thomas L. Smedes, of '74; and the Brom Prize was divided between George H. E. Bushnell and William T. Foust, of '75.

Tuesday afternoon and evening was devoted to the Quarter-Centennial exercises, and to the Alumni oration and poem. Marked among these was the scholarly address to the Alumni by the Hon. C. W. Buckley, of the class of 1860 now member of Congress for Alabama. His subject was the sphere and duties of American politics, augmented by the War of Rebellion. He showed that the people were calling loudly for Reform in our Government, and this exciting question of Slavery was laid aside, and the struggle of war came. Hitherto we labored under the deplorable ignorance of nearly one-third of our people over 10 years of age. He gave the statistics to prove his position, and showed that this ignorance weakened the power of the Local Government, and called for the assumption of new powers by the General Government. Many feared this Centralization, but the only safeguard was in the full education of the whole country. From this he proceeded to show that it was the duty of our higher institutions of learning to stimulate in the people a desire for instruction, for when there is no college, the common school languishes. South of Virginia, there is no College of National, and scarcely one of State reputation; and there was no wonder that, in the ninety-one counties of Tennessee, there was not an attempt at a common-school system in only twenty-two. In Kentucky, which devoted all her school funds to the education of the whites, one-third of the native whites over 10 years of age could not read and write. Neither was there even a more favorable time to arouse the people to the great work of Education. The great Universities of Leipsic, Bonn, and Berlin were founded at the close of periods of great strife; and, in the same way, these great days of conflict should be used to found and endow institutions which will provide free education for every child, and perpetuate our free institutions.

Professor J. J. Blaisdell presented an important paper, reviewing the record of the past, and pointing out the future of the College. He held that it must remain distinctively a school of Christian training; there was no ambition to recast the College as a University; and the logic of events had proved that it was not advisable to present to the student elective studies, but rather to evolve their latent forces, until they are educated to choose for themselves what they can study; to take them in the ignorance of youth and lead them to manhood. With this aim, the College has failed to see the need of uniting the sexes, for the work was great enough; but they did feel the necessity of the condition of the churches.

Wednesday is the distinctive Commencement-day, and the exercises consisted of the orations by the graduating class of thirteen. [We published a full report of these exercises yesterday.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

After conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the class of thirteen, Messrs. Simmons, Valentine, and Warless were advanced to the degree of Master of Arts. The same honorary degree was conferred on A. A. Jackson, of Janesville, Wis.; and Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, was honored with the title of LL. D. The regular Commencement dinner closed the exercises of the day.

WHOLESALE CRIME IN THE NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a good thing for us to divert our gaze, from time to time, from political movements which are to determine the tenor of public action on the large National scale, and fix our attention on the administrative mechanism which is the practical organ, and exponent, and interpreter of our civilization. Weak humanity is dazzled by the splendors of the high places of history. But those splendors too often hide festering cankers, under which, if too long neglected, the whole organism of society is corrupted to hopeless ruin. What avails it that we possess the forms of freedom, and the magnificent apparatus of wealthy, cultivated, and easy civilization, if all these benefits penetrate only a short way down in the strata of society? What avails it that we have an elaborate mechanism, political and economical, for carrying forward the great co-operative work of society, if, all the time, in spite of its existence, or in its name, and by the very authority and direct action of public officers, wholesale wickedness is perpetrated upon the weak and defenseless, which nearly rivals the worst deeds of the Neros and Borgias, whose age and manners we fondly believe ourselves to have so long outgrown? Be it due to blindness, or deadness of heart, or ignorant, careless, stupidity, that society looks on calmly while such deeds are being perpetrated as those on which I am about to comment. What does such a society deserve? For my part, I confess freely that I wish for calamity, and heavy calamity, purgative calamity, to befall the hard hearts and stagnant intellects who pass by on the other side for their business or their pleasure, and make no sign while deeds like these are being done by the officers whom they elect and clothe with power, which make one blush for the very name of humanity, and for the moment, inclined to rank it lower than the dumb brute, which at least has no conscience and no moral sense to suppress or distort.

A terrible crime has just been perpetrated in the City of New York, in the name and by the officers of the law, which, in circumstances of horror, transcends anything that has ever come within the range of my experience: a sickening, wholesale atrocity of cruelty, compared with which the horrors of a railroad accident are, to my thinking, pale and insignificant. Indeed, no horror, however black and horrible, due to carelessness and accident, ever can rival in the deep impression of gloom and indignation they produce on the imagination, those which are produced by deliberate, well-weighed, and rationally-executed administrative malice and cruelty. That such things as I am to speak of to-day can be done in this open daylight age of press and public opinion, does, again I say, waken serious misgivings as to the whole question of where we stand and where we are going.

New York possesses a Board of Health, and a police force; and it has a sanitary law whose terms I have not examined, because they are immaterial to my purpose. I assume that, for the atrocities upon which I write to-day, there was warrant in the formal letter of the law. I assume that, strictly speaking, no illegality was committed. Upon that point, I shall know better hereafter. But it matters not. Warranted by the letter of law, or not, a wholesale crime of the most barbarous and brutal kind has been committed. And though legislatures, journals, public opinion, leading parties, societies, ministers of religion, all are silent with their full bellies, and full purses, and smug satisfaction with the "progress of the species" and the "enlightenment of the age," one voice shall not be wanting, however weak, to express the horror, indignation, and disgust which all men ought to feel for such deeds of darkness, done in the face of day and in the name of Government.

Well, sir, this precious Board of Health, [illegible] to purify the streets and rookeries of New York during summer, [illegible] suddenly seized with a spasm of murderous activity. How awful, in the circumstances of filth, squalor, debauchery, is the condition of some of the worst tenement-houses in some of the lower wards of the City of New York, is known to very few. But this may be affirmed, that nowhere in the whole world is either man or brute lodged with so total a disregard of all conditions of decency, health, or cleanliness, as in some of these buildings, the horrors of which rival the worst of those which Dante saw in his gloomy pilgrimage through the Realms of the Lost. The Board of Health has the power of condemning such buildings and ejecting their occupants,—a power, stern and terrible, if necessary, and one which, quite obviously, should be exercised with the greatest circumspection. It is possible that no action striking at the landlords of such tenements would be sufficient to abate so dangerous a nuisance. Possible, I say; though I, for my part, do not believe it. Where Courts of Justice are not a mockery, and Legislatures not composed of imbecile swindlers in great part, it is not found impossible to secure decent dwellings in a city for the poor, by fining and imprisoning proprietors who, after due notice, persist in deriving profit from dens of dirt, disease, and all devilishness. Pass that question by. If the power to eject the inhabitants, rather than heavily to punish the proprietors, be the machinery which the law decides on, how plain is it that this power should be guarded by well-considered provisions in the terms of the law, and confided to just, discreet, and merciful administrators. For it is, to persons not necessarily innocent [illegible]. The unhappy, sunken creatures who dwell in these Gehennas, are they criminals because they dwell there? Are not they, especially the [illegible] aged, the infirm, the women, and, above all,—God of Mercy and Justice!—the *children*, to be compassionated as the victims, more or less, of the imperfect social order, for which all of us are more or less responsible? If society, [illegible] long neglected [illegible] them with a worse oblivion than [illegible] stowed on its dead, [illegible] and give direction to these unhappy creatures, should not it be done tenderly; and, if for the public safety, for the public health of the community, at least with some touch of compunction and self-accusation? If society, through its officers, is at last to lay its orders upon these wretched lost ones that they forthwith withdraw themselves from their homes, [illegible] this same Society [illegible] least, that [illegible]?

Not so, apparently, think the Board of Health and the police authorities of the City of New York. In the Sixth Ward, on Saturday, the 29th day of June, in the year of the salvation of God, 1872, [illegible] formula, [illegible] several notorious and pestilently infamous sets of habitation, known as Carey's Alley and the White House, [illegible] of July 2, [illegible] Sixth Ward [illegible] beings existing [illegible] can hardly [illegible] fallen under [illegible] occupant [illegible] the doctor [illegible] morning [illegible].

The italics, sir, are mine. Don't suppose that it was the mere telling of this story which [illegible] me to emphasize his words. But observe: [illegible] two hundred human beings, men, women, and children,—of both sexes and every age, [illegible] as they speak of a city taken by storm in the old days, and all the habitants put to the sword. On Saturday, June 29, notice was given to these unhappy creatures to remove. On Monday morning, July 1, they were all flung into the street, where, says the *Times* report, "yesterday afternoon, seventy-five wretched beings were huddled in a heap with their pots, pans, and furniture, unable to make any effort to find a new home." I should think not. Realize it, sir. Monday in New York was one of the very worst hot days of the present fearful episode of fiery tropical trial. Imagine any one, with all the appliances of wealth even, obliged at such a time, and in such weather, to seek a new home. Picture to yourself the awful horror of hundreds of God's creatures flung in this way into the public street, in such a city as New York, to shift as they best can in a time of tropical heat; virtually without notice, for who will treat as substantial the mockery of notice actually given. Follow out in imagination the results of this proceeding; the death of the infirm, the [illegible] of the old; the extinction shortly to come, as though by a blow on the head, of little children; the despair, the crime, the inevitable madness, the terrible crime. Imagine, sir,—for I see them,—the bewildered eyes of the little children, huddling themselves, with the vague, inarticulate instinct of their age, [illegible] hundred fellow-creatures [illegible] every sort and grade of character, [illegible] moral nature. But why protract the description, or multiply such questions? These things speak for themselves.

But what I want to know is, how and why they are possible. Why is it that the New York *Times*, for example, in commenting editorially upon this terrible transaction, shows itself perfectly insensible to the needless brutality involved, and only says that it was a pity the thing was not done before the weather was so hot? Do people appreciate the significance and bearing of such incidents upon social and political growth, and health? Do they not see that [illegible] society is endangered when the sympathy of the good is transferred from the agents of the law to those with whom it dealt adversely by way either of judgment or administration? At this moment, [illegible] every one who thinks or feels at all ought to be looking upon the uniform of the New York police as a dishonored garment. [illegible] whenever the officer is seen struggling with a rough, I, for one, would lend him no help now. I would let him help himself as best he might. I should be neutral, and not obey that general principle of law which enjoins bystanders to come to the help of peace officers in difficulties. [illegible] of July 1, 1872, [illegible] Government—brutality greater than [illegible] very dangerous, sir. But they are working widely. A great New York lawyer, Mr. S. J. Tilden, said, not long ago, that the institutions of that State, since the great change of 1846, had been [illegible] against, not for, the welfare and interests of Society. Beyond a doubt, this is the case. I have never seen a more striking illustration of the truth than in this great outrage and crime of which I have spoken to-day.

Behind all this wickedness, there are, of course, the usual political intrigues that tinge with the peculiar infamy of all New York doings. It is [illegible] that these tenements are the property of a connection of an influential New York "politician," who believes himself strong enough to defy the sanitary authorities; so that, on the very Monday morning of the crime, his agent told the poor wretches that they would not have to stir. [illegible] But the precipitancy with which the crime was perpetrated [illegible] the sudden success of one set of disputants in a back stairs intrigue, anxious to secure the fruits of victory. It may very likely be, indeed, that the poor wretches ejected were ground between the upper and nether millstones of two contending sets of politicians. [illegible] New York in the year 1872 we have already something like the Rome of the 10th century, where people had forgotten the very name of Law and of Justice. Why, is not a man on trial for his life in this city now [illegible] the Judiciary, and [illegible] that killing in this case was murder, but legitimate self-defence? I shall have something to say of this case of Stokes and the Fisk assassination hereafter, perhaps; meantime, I commend to the attention of all men of heart, the sad story which I have written about to-day. For they may be sure, whatever their belief in the safety and value, and durability of the institutions under which such things happen, that they are [illegible] slightly to alter the words of Apostle Paul, "The fashion of the world in which such things are possible passeth away." I am, sir, yours, etc.

A. H. L.

A Denial by Speaker Smith.

LEXINGTON, Ill., July 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last an article credited to the Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* headed "How the Radical Speaker of the Illinois House Committed Himself to Gratz Brown's Brother-in-Law."

Every word is a falsehood from beginning to end, [illegible] to Colonel Goodloe by Colonel W. T. Scott, [illegible] Springfield. I never knew Colonel Scott [illegible] and never saw him to be introduced to Colonel Goodloe or any one else. [illegible] Greeley and Brown, and that Brown was not my brother-in-law.

By publishing this denial you will oblige an old friend.

W. M. SMITH.

Arrest of a Confidence Man and Forger—How a Newspaper Reporter "Did" a Bank President out of $2,260.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 10.

In April last a tall, genteel New Yorker was employed as reporter on the *Journal of Commerce*, an evening paper in this city, and gave the name of Alexander H. Welt, and remained in town three weeks, as a newspaper worker, but his employers failed to discover any unusual brilliancy in his style of writing. He pretended to be moral and religious, and endeavored to impress his associates with his own opinions. Soon after arriving in town he found out where John H. Lionberger, the President of the Third National Bank, attended church, and made it his special business to occupy a seat in the first pew in front of him on Sundays. Mr. Lionberger could not fail to notice him, and after creating, as he supposed, a very favorable impression, Welt [illegible] an introduction to the bank President, which gentleman placed considerable confidence in him. He said that he was a civil engineer in New York, and had done considerable work for the Government, [illegible] He said he had intrusted the claim to Freeland & Co., well-known attorneys, who had entered proceedings against, and would effect a settlement, in proof of which he exhibited letters which he said he had received from the lawyers. On the morning of the 20th of April he appeared at the Third National Bank and tendered a draft on Freeland & Co. for $2,260. [illegible] Mr. Lionberger [illegible] advanced the money. Welt, with the greenbacks in his pocket, returned to the newspaper office, [illegible] a roll of one-hundred dollar bills, [illegible] took a box of paper collars and departed for parts unknown.

In a few days the draft was returned to the bank, with the information that Freeland & Co. knew of no such man as the drawer, and had never undertaken to collect a claim for him. The case was placed in the hands of detectives, and every effort made to discover the whereabouts of the forger, but without success, until yesterday, when a dispatch was received from the Chief of Police of Buffalo, New York, stating that Welt had appeared in that town and [illegible] an officer will to-day be sent after the fugitive. The telegram did not state whether or not any of the money was recovered.

The Death of Charles Lever.

A correspondent at Trieste gives the following details of the death of Charles Lever at that city on June 1: "He died quietly and without a struggle in his sleep at about 3 o'clock a.m. [illegible] he had been heard to stir a minute before, [illegible] sleeping [illegible] painful struggle. [illegible] From [illegible] ill after 6. Her death broke his heart. I never saw a man who was less anxious to live. [illegible] I finally loved him. He [illegible] simply arranged, the very [illegible] of the interment [illegible] sum I wish expended on my funeral."

—An advertiser has a cottage to let, with eight rooms and an acre of land.

TH OF A NOTED CHARACTER.

he Department Frauds of 1860.

From the Boston Advertiser.

liam H. Russell died at St. Louis on the of June. For several years he has been for the sale of some kind of quack ine, or, at least, a medicine with a name—Tic Sano, or something of that He has seen better days, according to mmon saying; but in some respects were his worst days. He had, how- been formerly a man of note as a pio- staging and transportation across the plains. There was a touch of empiri- as well as adventure, in his earlier, daring and more successful enterprises. iginated some of the boldest move- for transporting passengers and freight -railroad days—his schemes vying in and almost in extent with the undertaking of the Pacific Railroad. Pike's Peak express, established by famous house of which he was controlling spirit.—Russell, Majors —numbered its teams by thousands, animals by tens of thousands, and employment to an army of hardy and turous men. Mr. Russell was thus a in the land; and his vast contracts he War Department for the transpor- of army supplies across the plains and he mountains, by difficult and danger- aths, made him also a power with the ment,—a political power and a money He was courted by the ambitious. minant party coveted the support and fluence which he controlled, and the ers of Wall street were deeply in his t. The Secretary of War (Mr. Floyd) personal considerations, became en- d—not in the snares of his financial ione, for he was theoretically honest ank—but in the desperate hazard to he exposed himself. His heavy pecu- obligations, always demanding the dest management, were exposed to the tudes and peculiar dangers of a fluctu- money market. In an unfortunate mo- he fell; and from sympathy and active nlawful co-operation in the strategems ich he resorted to sustain his fallen es, the Secretary felt with him; and ll was a dishonor from which the Gov- nt which he represented has scarcely covered. By easy steps both Russell ecretary Floyd were led into the trans- which resulted in that famous rob- and perversion of the bonds which were held by the Government in trust for n Indian tribes—a transaction which ne of the saddest chapters in the ad- tration of Mr. Buchanan, being not y a robbery of funds, but a worse than y of the integrity and honor of the Department, and through that of the al reputation. The guilty parties gone to their final account; but the which they committed has never retrieved by any act of justice to the ers or punishment of the offenders. All s to the robbery escaped through those nient fictions which are never wanting ure impunity for official crime. The death last of them, and the least perhaps in uggests a recurrence to the circumstan- the crime, which, though it failed of just ution, deserves to be held in remem- as an admonition to a too-confiding e of the necessity of a close scrutiny of acts of their official servants.

ell, as has been intimated, escaped, me legal fiction, the punishment which ue to the crime of which he was a par- ant. It is but just to his memory to say he was, as it were, an involuntary par- ant. Secretary Floyd, on the other originated, devised, and secured the s of executing the scheme which ed both him and his victim into the of fraud. Russell was led into the by arts so insidious as to absolve him, great measure, from the guilt which y attached to it. Floyd's guilt was of having conceived and given birth to iquity; Russell's that of having nur- it to maturity. Russell was straiten- r means to pursue a legitimate business. d was no less straitened in his private s. The suggestion came from Floyd relief might be obtained for both by the of the facilities of the War Depart- and abuse of the credit of the Govern- ; in other words, by the illegal issue of ecretary's acceptances. In accordance this suggestion, Russell made drafts the War Department on account of con- yet to be fulfilled. Secretary Floyd pted these drafts to a large amount, and were thrown upon the market, or nego- d by Russell in New York, with the un- standing that he would provide for them turity so as to prevent their going into ublic accounts, as indeed they could not ly, for it is against law, and the invaria- ractice of the Government to give ac- nces, or to make payments in advance, r services not actually rendered. And ly were the acceptances given without nty of law, but without any excuse or ation whatever in the necessities or encies of the Department or the pub- They were issued, moreover, to an nt far beyond any anticipated, or pos- liability of the Government to the es in interest. The whole transaction thus stamped with an unequivocal of fraud. But Russell and d had desperately counted upon the y of the former to avoid exposure by ming the bonds as they matured. This n hope proved delusive, and further is- of acceptances became necessary to con- the wrong which had been begun, till transactions had reached such frightful ortions as to suggest the deeper plunge quity which involved the abstraction e Indian trust bonds. It is easy to see the this suggestion arose. The bonds in the special custody of one who was a d, a relative, a protege, and a confidant ecretary Floyd,—a Mr. Bailey,—whose honesty was made available for the rgency. The Secretary found ready s of approaching Bailey on the subject onverting these bonds into plunder, and lly of consummating the stupendous rob- which placed the bonds, to the amount everal millions of dollars, in the hands ussell, to be used, as may be imagined, he common benefit of the accomplices. e bonds thus stolen were those of differ- States, which had been purchased with ny funds belonging to certain Indian s, and were held in trust under an act ngress, for the use of the Indians, as nterest accrued or as occasion required. were in the custody of the Secretary of nterior as trustee, *ex officio*, and were in the safe in his office, Bailey being his dential clerk, and having charge of the nts of the safe. The Secretary had no complicity in the abstraction of the than this, that he failed to satisfy elf, as he should have done, that the were actually in the safe, as alleged Bailey from time to time, upon the pre- ation of his account. Instead of that he k for granted the statement of Bailey the bonds were present, and certified to statement without knowing whether it true or not. In this way the fact of bbery was for a long period concealed, nder similarly favoring circumstances t have been concealed indefinitely. The ure at last occurred in this wise: n the presentation at the proper account- office of the semi-annual account of the etary of the Interior as Trustee of the an Fund—an account drawn up by ey—it appeared, as it had repeatedly ap- red before, that bonds to the amount of ral millions of dollars were, on the day rendering the account, *in the safe*; and t fact, or false representation of a fact, stated to balance the account, and duly sted by the signature of the Secretary of Interior. The account went for settle- t into the hands of the old clerk, by m it had been adjusted for many years, who had been accustomed to assume t the certificate of the Secretary of the rior was conclusive and beyond ques- . Another clerk, however, younger in e and comparatively unsophisticated in mysteries of red tape, casually looking he account, suggested that it could not perly be settled without the presence of bonds or some satisfactory evidence that y were actually in the safe as alleged. e old clerk demurred at the suggestion, maintained that there was no sion to go behind the certificate of the retary, inasmuch as his attestation had ays been regarded as final in such cases, sufficient without any corroborating cher. Upon an appeal to the head of the eau, however, it was decided that the retary should be called upon, in general s, for some further vouchers to sustain account. He was written to accordingly, being at the time absent from the city letter was opened by Bailey, who, as the ked flee when no man pursueth, im- ed that he saw in it something like a overy of his guilt; and almost imme- ely he made a confession of the whole nsaction in which he had been engaged. This prodigate affair occurred in the umn of 1860, at a time of unusual con- ion in the administration of the Govern- nt—at a time indeed, when in the designs some and fears of others, the Union itself *dissolving*. This explains the fact that punishment followed the offence.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

e Story of a Very Disagreeable and angerous Dinner Party in Missis- ippi.

From the Panola (Miss.) Star.

We heard related by one of the oldest and t reliable citizens of our county the fol- ing singular incident of the late war, we do not believe that a similar affair urred elsewhere during the war. The rator of this occurrence is no less a ven- ble or truthful man than Mr. William es, who lives six miles east of this point. uring the year 1865 Henderson's scouts e encamped at Panola, and parties from company were continually scouring the tion between Tallahatchie River and mphis, on the alert to catch the first of a forward movement on the part of enemy, and to report such a state facts to headquarters, so as to timely warning to the gallant of scouts and Chalmer's butter-milk alry to make good their retreat be- the banks of the Yallabousha, where urely ensconced among the pine hills, room for forward movements to the , they could look down with minds se- e and peaceful breasts and cry out in the ness of their joy, "What a good thing it be a 'horse soldier'!" During a raid a detachment of Federal troops in this tion this affair has its origin. wo gallant members of said band of uts came to Mr. Jones' house, about sun- n one evening, and, calling the aged from his house, asked him if there were Federals about. He replied that his lit- grandson had just come from a neigh- house, and that there was quite a large achment of Yankees there, being about two miles distant. The old gentleman urged the soldiers to leave, as they would be captured, but they asked him if he would not give them supper and feed for their horses; that they would hitch their horses back of the house in the plum bushes and approach the house when supper was ready. He insisted that it was extremely dangerous, but that he would most willingly feed them if they would risk the danger. While the two Confederates had retired to the orchard back of the house, two Federals rode up, and, calling Mr. Jones from the house, asked him if there were any Confederates about. He told them yes, that they were at Panola, and all over the country. They asked him if they could get supper and feed for their horses. He was in a terrible dilemma, with no way to notify the Confederates, and, afraid to refuse the Yankees, he had to tell them yes, and they hitched their horses in front of the house and fed them, retaining Mr. Jones with them. He saw his negroes coming with his plow horses from the field, and, being afraid the Federals would take them, he ordered them back, which the negroes obeyed, and the Yankees made no objection. Mr. Jones' daughter, Mrs S. L. Blann, endeavored to notify the Confederates of the presence of the Federals, but could not do so, and, at the same time the two Confederates stepped upon the passage-way from the rear, the two Federals stepped upon it from the front, and the two parties met each other face to face. Mr. Jones thought that a collision would take place at once, but, remarkable to say, each put their hands on their arms and looked sharply at each without saying a word. Mr. Jones invited them in to supper and both parties went in, taking opposite sides of the table, and with one hand upon their pistols, they sat facing each other with fierce, glaring eyes, constantly watching each movement of the other. Not a word was spoken by either party and the meal was finished, neither party eating anything scarcely. Mr. Jones sat at the foot of the table and his daughter, Mrs. Blann, at the head, each expecting every moment to see a deadly conflict, but both parties arose simultaneously from the table, and the Confederates passed hastily out at the back door in the direction of their horses, and the Federals, with equal celerity, passed out to their horses, and the fast dying echoes of the horses' feet, as they moved in opposite directions, was the last Mr. Jones ever heard of either party.

Mr. Jones was satisfied, from a few moments' observation, that it was not a ruse, all being either Confederates or Yankees, by the intense anxiety displayed by each party, and he can give no account for why the one or the other did not attack and try to capture the other, except that each were so completely taken by surprise, and not knowing what circumstances surrounded the other, that they moved mechanically, and each waited for the other to attack.

The Federals retreated the next morning, and Mr. Jones did not see any of the command except the two who attempted to eat supper, but who found other guests who stole away their appetites.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The population of East St. Louis has nearly doubled within the past two years.

—It is said that liquor-dealers are "hedging." The manufacture of duplicate keys is assuming large proportions. "Admittance ten cents, drinks free."—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

—The Warren *Sentinel* says that 1,730,000 tobacco plants have been or will be set out as the crop of 1872 in the little township of Nora.

—The Mason County Democrats have nominated W. H. Rogers, for Attorney; G. A. Blanchard, for Clerk of the Circuit Court; L. M. Hillyer, for Sheriff; John S. Duncan, for Coroner, and S. M. Badger, for School Commissioner, to fill a vacancy.

—John H. Russell, for thirty years a resident of Quincy, and late one of the proprietors of the *Evening Call*, has removed to Portland, Me.

—Last Saturday morning a son of Milton Billings, living near Decatur, was kicked over the eye by a vicious colt, and died on Monday.

WISCONSIN.

Mayor Jenkins, of Oshkosh, refused to sign liquor licenses unaccompanied with $2,000 bonds; but, being called out of town, President Stringham, of the Council, gave all the licences that were called for.

—Colonel Cleaver and son have been obliged to resign their positions in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Milwaukee County, because the senior is a candidate for the office of the incumbent.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Geo. W. West, a Berlin livery stable keeper, has commenced a prosecution under the Graham liquor law against Anton Grutzmacher, for damages resulting from the destruction of a carriage let to Wm. Stabbe, the latter having become intoxicated at Grutzmacher's saloon. A runaway, which smashed the carriage, was the result of the whiskey.

IOWA.

The State Treasurer, last week, took up $111,000 of warrants, being the largest amount in one week since Iowa became a State.

—The Burlington & St. Paul Railroad (we hate the long array of letters, B. C. R. & M. R. R.) have ordered eight heavy engines.

—On Wednesday the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Council Bluffs, was struck by lightning, and the lightning-rod was badly shattered, and some 30 or 40 feet of it were fused. No other damage was done.

—A fire at Burlington, early yesterday (Thursday) morning, destroyed the Burlington custom and flouring mill; Webber's meat market; Webert & Schultz's grocery; Kupper's brass foundry; the Atlantic House, and other small buildings, which were almost a total loss. The origin of the fire and the amount of insurance on the property has not yet been ascertained.

MINNESOTA.

The wheat harvest is near at hand, and a remarkably fine crop is promised. Competent men estimate the prospective yield in Minnesota at from twenty-five to thirty millions of bushels.

—J. A. Montgomery, Esq., the famous Alderman of Chicago, and one of the staunchest Democrats and anti-Greeley men in the West, is stopping a few days at the Metropolitan.—*St. Paul Press, 10th.*

—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is nearly ready to let contracts on the Montana division. The contractors on the Dakota division are making fine progress, and trains can now go 13 miles beyond Fargo.

—Pliny Bartlett will in a few days start an evening paper in Minneapolis, in the Greeley interest.

INDIANA.

In boring for the artesian well from which a fine stream is now flowing at the Lapeer brick-yard, the clay bed was found to be fifty feet thick, and of superior quality throughout.—*South Bend Register.*

MICHIGAN.

Excursionists are now flocking for the Straits of Mackinaw.

—Detroit wholesale houses have double the number of travelling agents that were employed one year ago.

—In June, 83,189 barrels of Saginaw salt were inspected, making a total for the season of 256,072, against 283,716 last year.

—A Convention of lawyers, at Lansing, on Tuesday, resolved that the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court should be less than $5,000 each.

—N. Osburn & Co., of Rochester & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., are the successful bidders for work on the new State House, and the Board will hereafter decide which of their two proposals to accept, viz: using Michigan stone, $1,101,833; using Amherst, Ohio, stone, $1,139,385. The other bids were:

Hopping & Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.	$1,700,000
Adams & Co., Philadelphia	1,818,677
H. Richard, Jackson	1,896,000
Loomis & Hallock, Chicago	1,391,060
W. J. Williams, Buffalo	1,379,984

MISSOURI.

Dr. Disse, of St. Louis, who attempted to kill himself and his wife about a week ago, was not expected last Tuesday night to survive his injuries. It appears that he had become security to the amount of $3,000 for a friend, who betrayed him. This wrought upon his mind to such an extent that he was driven to attempt suicide. Before his misfortune he had been intending to leave for Germany about the end of July.

KANSAS.

A young man named Fellows was recently killed in Miami County, while riding one horse and leading another, the halter strap being tied around his wrist.

OHIO.

—William Richardson, of Piqua, has been elected Principal of the Columbus High School.

—The Baltimore train into Columbus, Wednesday, brought a fine baby boy, born on the train. The mother and child stopped over until able to pursue their journey to DesMoines.

—Old John Robinson, who is having a Circus built for him at Cincinnati, has returned from New Haven, Conn., and reports that the railroad disaster to his show cost less than $2,000, largely made good by free telegraphic advertising.

—A jury at Canton gave Mrs. Mary A. Rose a verdict of $1,000 damages because Jacob Bussinger sold her husband, Jacob Rose, the liquor that made him drunk.

—A hurricane blew off the roof of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad station house, in Canton, and a jury has assessed $9,000 damages against the company in favor of persons injured.

—William Doran, a worthy citizen, of Mercer County, cut his throat, last Monday, because his wife's sister (partly idiotic) had given birth to an illegitimate child, causing scandal.

A New Hampshire Railroad.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Railroad schemes have their comic as well as serious side. About a year ago,—at any rate, during the session of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1871,—we chronicled a railroad joke with a sober result, whereby, under the guise of a *horse*-railroad, to be run by *steam power* if the City of Nashua should permit, the much-advocated and much-opposed building of the Nashua & Acton Road on that part of the route lying in New Hampshire was legally authorized. The joke was too good to allow of grumbling, but the result gained was too serious to allow of inaction. Workmen were put upon the new road, and rapid progress was made. The rival route applied for an injunction, and here comes in the "second part of the same tune." While this appeal was pending, the wisdom of the State, in Legislature assembled, finding the double-action horse-steam-power road well under way, granted the original request for a *bona fide* charter such as was refused last year, and the Governor affixed his signature, and the Nashua & Acton Road became a fact. Bonfires, music, the ringing of bells, the burning of powder and shouts of men made Nashua noisy and demonstrative when the news arrived, and all was jolly save with those officials resident in the city to whom the jubilation was a loud reminder that in the New Hampshire Legislature "doubtful things are mighty uncertain," and that it is not safe to leave the field until the last enemy has disappeared. The Nashua & Acton Road will be opened for travel in October.

—M. Auguste Rouzaud, Miss Nilsson's prospective husband, has reached 36, the age when Byron thought he was in the sear and yellow leaf. Gustave Dore, who has vainly tried to win the heart of the Swedish cantatrice, is in despair at the thought of another becoming the sole possessor of her charms. Miss Nilsson will be married on the 27th of July, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, London.

—During the present year England paid $20,349,530 to Russia for wheat, and only $7,781,551 to the United States.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Indigestion, headache, etc., from excess in living, are promptly relieved by using Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a pleasant remedy. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all Druggists.

Native Pearl versus Porcelain. Dentistry is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe, use the Sozodont which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the ROCK OF EXPERIENCE. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricksters and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and refuse liquor, or with liquorless trash in a state of acetic fermentation? Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for the sagacity of the community has been fitly punished. Meanwhile PLANTATION BITTERS seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medical preparation included in the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to-day, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all the ailments involving a deficiency of vital power.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR 1, 2, OR 3 YEARS, A NEW 2-story and basement brick dwelling house, 10 rooms, handsome swelled front of pressed brick, with stone trimmings; 2-story brick barn in rear, with four stalls, and large rooms for carriage, buggy, and provender. Half block south of Madison st cars and omnibus. Rent, $100 per month. Apply at house, No. 19 Honore-st. JNO G ROGERS.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $35 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, gas, etc., on Twentieth-st., near Wabash-av., by J. M. MARSHALL, 124 South Clark-st., $50 per month.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family to rent a new cottage and board the lady owner for the rent. Apply at 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk-sts.

TO RENT—457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—CHEAP to a private family, a furnished house of nine rooms, or would rent a part of house to a small family.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS WITH barn; also house of 9 rooms, near Lincoln Park. Rent moderate. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—NO. 20 UNION-AV., between Vincennes-av. and Drexel-boulevard. SHIPMAN & McKEEVEY, 16 Boone Block, 132 La Salle st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A handsome brick house of ten rooms. Hot and cold water and modern conveniences. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE AT WEST Side City Limits. Inquire at 201 W. Randolph st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NEAR Adams and Halsted-sts. $25 per month. $350 worth of furniture to sell. J. M. CUTTER, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIrie and Wentworth avs, and at Highwood. Will sell or exchange. S. MEARS, 869 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS IN THE ONE-story cottage 372 South Desplaines-st. Apply on the premises, or at 327 West Lake st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 42 HAMilton-av., corner Adams-st., containing 4 rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT WESTminster European Hotel, 371 Wabash-av., for gentlemen who wish to avoid the crowded hotels on the West Side.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS with use of kitchen if desired to a married couple (American); house first-class with every improvement; West Side. Call or address F. F. HASELTINE, 162 South Canal st., third floor, front room.

TO RENT—A SUIT OF FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms on first floor. Apply 359 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS; gas and water. 782 West Madison st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS ON FIRST floor, together or separate, at 165 West Washington; apply at Room 3.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO GENtlemen; also single room, without board, in a private family. 487½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, FOUR NICE rooms, at 75 Huron-st. Inquire in the rear house.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF SIX ROOMS, NO. 278½ Madison-st., at $30 per month. Apply at 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND VERY PLEASant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board; on Michigan-av, near Twenty-second-st. Address E., Box No. 421, Postoffice.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements. Apply 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond or third story of brick building, No. 105 West Randolph-st.; have gas, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 3, No. 35 West Randolph st. up stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE UNDER AVENUE House, Twenty-second-st., at moderate rent. WM. M. BAKER, 388 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON North Branch, 200 feet river front, well located for coal or lumber. Inquire at office east end Erie-st. bridge. GRAVES & CO.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF NO. 63 and 65 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—STORE OF 38 WEST RANDOLPH-st., or lease for sale. Inquire in store, same number.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE for carpenter shop or manufacturing business, only $10 per month, in the rear of 127 West Washington-st. T. C. LAMB.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in new marble front building on State st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State st., up stairs.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new building, 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 323 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, BEST LOcation on Wabash-av, a few doors north of Eldridge-court. Also a few good offices in same building. Apply to E. F. NORRIS & CO., 137 and 139 State st.

TO RENT—ROOM 25X25, IN BRICK BUILDING, suitable for storage or manufacturing. 17 Smith-st., between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 40x80 WITH FIREproof vault, two doors south of Madison-st. Splendid front and rear light. Apply to E. F. NORRIS & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENT, 603 WAbash-av., adapted for small business and housekeeping. Rent $30 per month. Reference required.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO OPEN A SAMPLE room. I have stock, fixtures, and license. Address X 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN PUT $750 against the same amount to buy out a well paying business. Apply 34 West Madison, up stairs, from 9 to 11.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH TO take one half interest in a very profitable furniture factory. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY business; must have good reference; capital required, $400 to $800. Call at 114 Washington-av., (cor. Robey).

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN A LEgitimate and paying business; unexceptionable references. Address N 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN COMmission business already established. Call at 575 South State st. J. WARREN.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $15,000 to $25,000 cash to take one-third or half interest in a large wholesale and retail establishment that is well located and doing a first-rate business. Those meaning business and having the money, address H P, 124 South Clark st, Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in a first-class retail house in this city, established nearly six years, but lost heavily by the great fire in October last; to the right man this is a chance seldom offered in a straight-forward, legitimate business, and popular house. Address in confidence, with real name, INTEGRITY, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 OR $3,000, IN the restaurant business. Location first-class; everything in running order. If you mean business, address, for an interview, A 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN BUILDING and keeping hotel at the most favorable location East or West. Apply at office of REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSIness man would like a partnership in some good commission house; would invest, with his time, several thousand dollars. Address COMMISSION, 41 Fourteenth-st, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 158 West Washington-st.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC HEALER AND business clairvoyant, assisted by Dr. Dumhuhl, Assiliptical and Magnetic Physician, No. 533 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF shelving, counters, etc., etc., nearly new, for sale very cheap. Also store to rent if desired; rent very low. Inquire at 446 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETTER DOGS, 10 MONTHS old at No. 267 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF ROGERS' plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 218 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—THE new Boulevard (110 feet wide) connecting the two great North and South Boulevards.

Choice lots on this to be beautiful street 25x125 feet each, to an 18 foot alley between Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard really worth $150 per foot, but will sell a few, if taken immediately, at from $100 to $120 per foot on easy terms. A liberal discount will be made to cash buyers. Title perfect. There is nothing south of the city more sure to advance, or which commands such great and important advantages as this property. Convenience to steam and horse cars and boulevards, water and gas, schools, churches, good neighbors, stores, &c. besides fronting on a street that must inevitably become one of the most beautiful and splendid thoroughfares south of city limits, a boulevard, to be beautified and improved by the South Park Commissioners, for the public benefit and at the public expense, without cost to the property holders. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY AN 11 ROOM brick house with gas, water, sewerage, furnace, pipes, speaking tubes, &c., on a lot worth fully $2,500, for from $5,000 to $5,500, only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER Warren-av. and Stanton st.; must be sold at once. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts, very desirable business lot, 58x125, fronting Michigan Southern Railroad depot; in market for a few days only. J. H. KEELER, 355 Halsted st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ANYONE WISHING A 12 ROOM 2-story and basement house, located on Wabash av., north of Sixteenth-st., can purchase a great bargain; lease of lot for 5 years at a very low rental; the property is paying 20 per cent on price asked, and will rent the coming year for much more. Price $4,000, including furniture. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 268 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH st., running from Indiana to Kankakee av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—28 FEET ON CANAL ST. NEAR Adams. Only $400 per foot. The owner wants an offer. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES V. A. BUTLER, REAL Estate Agent, 13 Otis Block, cor La Salle and Madison sts.

Marble front house on Michigan av, east front, near Thirteenth st, 3 stories and English basement, with all modern improvements; in perfect condition; brick barn. Lot 25x177.

Fine large residence on Wabash av, near Twelfth st. Lot 25x174 to alley; now rented for $3,500 per year. Title perfect; terms easy.

25x125 and 25x85 ft on Clark st, near Twenty-Second, 25x150 ft, on North Dearborn, bet Elm and Maple, west front.

FOR SALE—150 FT. ON MICHIGAN AV, NEAR Forty-second st; one-sixth cash, balance in 10 years. 75 ft, on Michigan av, cor Fifty-eighth st. S. E. GROSS, 385 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-st., 40x150 ft, east of La Salle st.

Monroe-st., 45x150 ft, 90 ft west of LaSalle-st.

Michigan-av., 53x110 ft, S. W. cor Madison-st.

Michigan-av., 77x173 ft, S. W. cor Harrison-st.

Michigan-av., 52x110 ft, adjoining Tremont House.

Wabash-av., 25x170 ft, near Fourteenth st.

State st., 28x48 ft (99 years' lease), near Randolph-st.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,

418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, CHOICE lots on South Park and Oakwood boulevards. Also lots on Michigan, Wabash, Vincennes, Indiana, Calumet and Prairie-avs. Also lots in the grove adjoining the South Park, in Jennings & Moffet's Subdivision. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block, basement:

200 feet on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts, will be sold at a great bargain for a few days.

40x80 on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe st; very low. Best little corner for sale in the city.

50x110 on South Clark, with three stores on it, only one block from the great hotel and depots, at a price lower than anything for sale on that street.

100 feet on South Clark street, between Harrison and Polk-sts, known as the New St. James' Hotel, which is rented for $12,000 a year. Price, $80,000. We will take other unimproved South or West Side property in exchange for it.

100 feet on Forest av., east front, with a good two-story house on it at a great bargain for cash, as the owner must have money.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x165 FEET EACH FRONTing east on Douglass Park, south of Sixteenth-st, 3 blocks from the station, and 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city. These lots, with the improvements in progress, will equal in value Union Park lots in five years. Call and see plats; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park. Only $500 down, balance easy. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE $350 LOTS on Flournoy st., near California-av. Apply at once to 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st. near Ashland-av., 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 151 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk st. and Campbell-av; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 135 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH, COOLIDGE, and Sampson-sts, one block west of Ashland-av. Great bargains and very easy terms to parties that will improve. A rare opportunity to those wishing to secure a home for very little money.

200 feet on Michigan av, South of city limits; easy terms.

Several hundred feet on Wabash-av, near city limits, offered for a few days.

E. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., lots 25 feet 1 on Taylor, near Halsted st. $35 per foot. The cheapest property in the city. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, at a bargain. Cheaper than suburban property. JOHN GUNZANHAUSER, 151 Randolph Street.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park. Five years' credit given to those who build. These lots are in the best residence district of the North Division. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE EAST FRONT corner house at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.), very near horse and street cars, with hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements. Only $8,000. Easy terms. Possession immediately. By ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—Lots convenient to Madison st. cars, one to four years' time. Where parties will build at once, no money will be required the first year. Prices low. A rare chance to obtain a home. Apply to owner, No. 821 West Monroe near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS 129 and 131 LaSalle st., 40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth st., running through to South Park-av; can be subdivided to make 10,000 feet frontage on some of the best streets running south. This property is in the market for thirty days, for the price of $2,500 per acre. $70,000 can remain on it for long time at 8 per cent interest. Whoever will buy it is certain of making $100,000 out of it within two years.

FOR SALE—ASHLEY AND HOYNE ST., CHEAP corner lot. Adams near Desplaines st, 25 feet at a low figure. J. M. CUTTER, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW HOUSE AND NICE lot, good neighborhood, $2,000, easy terms. A. H. WHITNEY, 123 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE 20 ACRE BLOCK IN the city on Thirty-first st, and known as Block 7, Section 33, T. 39 R. 14 East. Title direct from the Canal 21 years ago. Come examine it and you will all want it. Send in your bids, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, Office Parlors 3 and 4, No. 190 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—14-ROOM HOUSE, east front on Calumet-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts, with lot 46x178 feet, or will sell lot alone. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A 1½ STORY BRICK BUILDING, suitable for carpenter's, plumber's, or painter's shop, with large yard and 3 years' lease. Address C 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AFter small cash payment, an attractive, new, 6-room cottage on South Side convenient to horse cars. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Room 6.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty second st, east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED T. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., JUST WEST OF fire limits, two lots at $1,000 each. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON MOORE-ST., NEAR Western-av.; very cheap if taken within one week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND fifty feet of ground, with good barn, on Peoria-st., near Adams, for one week; abstract brought down since the fire. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with 75 foot lot in the southeast corner of Lincoln and Hubbard sts.; sale must be made soon if at all. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000 TO $30,000 IN THE PURchase; first payment $10,000, balance $70,000, due in 5 years; property well bought; is half sold. This is a bargain. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON MADIson; second lot from corner of Oakley-st., at a great bargain. Apply at 167 East Madison, CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BOULEVARD LOT 50x125, on Drexel-av., just south of Oakwood av, at a very low figure if taken soon. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, 40x180 TO 20-FOOT alley, on Ellis-av. 200 feet north of Egan-av, at a bargain. Inquire, for 5 days, of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments, if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av and Diversey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD, PAGE, and Wood sts, singly or together; $200 each; easy terms, and at large discount for all in one sale. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms and stone foundation; barn, and lot 50x125 feet, south front on Warren-av., near Ashland-av. Immediate possession; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X200 FRONTING ON Ogleaby, between Fulton and Lake-st, outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. Perfect title. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOGAN-AV., 20 ACRES ON LOGAN-av., near cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—150 FEET FRONT on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—FIVE acres on Drexel-av., near Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100X171 FT NORTH-east corner of Wabash-av. and Douglas-place, Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A TWO-STORY basement house, of 12 rooms, furnished; has modern improvements; location first-class, for either private or boarding house, (on Wabash-av); will sell the whole, with 5 years' lease of lot, for less than it would bring in three years. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate agent, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. EXTENSION, near Van Buren-st. and Government Building, 25, 50 and 50 feet, cheap, if taken soon; Clark st. near Van Buren st. 25 and 50 feet. J. HENRY WEIL, south west corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, 200 feet being a corner south of city limits cheap, and on easy terms, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, south west corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES ON SOUTH PARK-AV., west of Cornell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS, EACH 100X222 FEET, IN Westfall's South Shore Subdivision. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE BUSINESS LOTS ON MADison-st. near Western-av., at a great bargain. Apply for three days at 167 East Madison st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2½ miles from the Court House, and three blocks from Van Buren-st cars; terms easy one long time to those wishing to improve. Apply at 167 East Madison st. CAMPBELL BROS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE have now one new subdivision at Washington Heights recorded, and are now ready to offer the public some of our most valuable land, in lots or by the acre or block, at great bargains. The property we are now putting into the market is among the most valuable and most beautiful of all the company's lands. The prices and terms are such as that any one can secure a fine home lot within two minutes' walk of the depot. We also have six fine new houses nearly ready for occupancy, which we will sell on a small portion of the purchase money down, and the balance on monthly payments. Call and see the plots at this office, Room 7, No. 132 Washington-st., Blue Island Land and Building Company. GEO. R. CLARKE Superintendent.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING LOTS ON THE Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, near depot at South Englewood, at $125 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month; four dummy trains each way daily; first train reaches city at quarter before 7 o'clock.

Choice lots at Cornell Watch Works, near depot, at from $300 to $350 each; $50 per lot cash; balance monthly payments if desired; accessible by four railroads; fourteen regular trains each way daily. The most rapidly improving property in the market. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HEIGHTS — 15 acres timbered land on the highest ridge, only $700 per acre; close to station; best bargain on the Heights. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also, choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth st, for $900 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE LOTS AT Desplaines $200. Acres near station, high ground, $300 to $500. Irving Park Lots, half market price; must sell. EDMUND G. STILES, office 31, 275 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES ON JUNCTION AVE near Englewood Station. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—Forty acres in Section 3, 39, 13.

Ten acres in Section 35, 39, 13.

Forty acres in Section 34, 39, 13.

Twenty acres in section 22, 39, 13.

Two and a half acres near Cornell.

This property is advancing rapidly in value, and we can assure present prices but a few days.

ABELL L. HOTCHKISS,

63 Canal st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—50 LOTS 25X125, IN Hyde Park, $25.

5 lots in Jefferson, 2 blocks from depot, $100.

5 lots at Washington Heights, $75.

3 lots at North Evanston, $100.

Titles perfect. CULVER & HOVEY,

109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—$400 and $425; $100 cash and $15 per month. JAMES H. HILL, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES, TWO MILES west of city limits, accessible to railroad and improved boulevard. Terms easy. Price $700 per acre. WILLIS M. BITT, 465 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SECTION 36, 38, 14, FOR $1,500 per acre; also, 12 acres about centre of same section. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 268 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON THE RIDGE south of Englewood; accessible by steam dummy trains, and suitable for immediate subdivision. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES IN STAVE'S SUBdivision, in Section 25, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks, lots, and houses and lots, or exchange, at very low prices; no safer place to invest. S. B. WILLIS, 45 Hubbard-court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm. M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 12 Lots, fronting on four streets, nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 54x100 feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and 7; cost $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 48 acres of choice land, 140 rods from the dwelling, containing the best building sites in the city. About to go abroad the owner will sell very low; one-fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 372 State-st., Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN lands. Perlee H. Webster, from Memphis, Tenn., will be here a few days, and has some choice lands—improved and unimproved—well located on rivers and railroads in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas; will exchange for Chicago property or goods. P. H. WEBSTER, 718 Madison st, from 9 to 12 m.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, 160 ACRES, with or without stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. Will take city property or sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO LARGE, first class farms, Central Michigan, near city, on M. C. R. R. Wholesale stock of goods and winter residence here wanted. Apply to-day and Saturday to REA & COATES, 334 Wabash av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, FIVE TO FORty acres in South Chicago. ABELL L. HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SIX HOUSES FOR cash, to be removed. Apply to F. A. BRAGG & CO., or J. SEBOR, corner State and Thirty-ninth-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO HORSES ON JULY 9, ONE IRON gray and the other sorrel and has sore on left shoulder. A liberal reward on their return to 530 South Halsted st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT NORTHwestern depot, a pocket-book containing currency and papers. The finder may keep the money by sending book and papers to 47 West Lake-st., for J. McWILLIAMS.

LOST—JULY 9, 1872, AMERICAN M. U. EX. book. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at our office, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LOST—A PARTMONY CONTAINING BEtween $50 and $60, on Madison-st., between May and Aberdeen-sts., Thursday afternoon, July 11. Any person returning the same to this office will receive a reward.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR SHELdon, Tuesday, a silver watch. Any one returning it to 482 West Madison-st., will be rewarded.

LOST—TWO BANK NOTES—A $50 AND A $100, in going from Room 2, Justice D'Wolf's Building to the Circuit Clerk's office, via LaSalle-st. sidewalk and through the police rooms. A person (believed to be honest) was noticed picking up some bills, and the owner has the finder's particular description. If, however, the finder will report, in person or by letter, to F. C. R., the owner, at the said room 2, said finder will be treated handsomely by the owner, whom it will much distress to lose the whole.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, A POCKET Book, containing $24 and five keys, on Desplaines, Madison, or Randolph streets. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of a poor man who has lost all the money he has, by returning it to 148 Fulton-st.

LOST—PART OF A GOLD EAR-RING, WITH 3 small pendants. A suitable reward will paid by returning it to 694 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JULY 8, A BLACK MOOLY cow, with a white head. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at 160 North av. MICHAEL CARTY.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 3D OF July, near the Wells-st. depot, a small Scotch terrier dog, answering to the name of Flo. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 111½ Michigan-av.

FOUND—PICKED UP, BAY MARE, AFTERnoon of 11th. Call at Brush store, No. 560 State-st.

FOUND—A WALLET CONTAINING A SMALL amount of money, corner Halsted and Chicago-av. Inquire C. & N. W. Shops, Wisconsin Division. A. ISRELL.

FOUND—ONE BLACK COW, WHITE ON head and back; no horns; any one who will pay expenses and prove property, will get her at 507 North State st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PAIR OF SORrel horses, from my enclosure, in Lake View. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. B. F. Culver, 175 LaSalle st, Room 15.

TAKEN UP—BLACK HORSE. OWNER CAN have by paying charges at People's Omnibus and Baggage Co.'s Stable, Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, ORgans, and melodeons constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANos, cheap for cash, at J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN good condition for $150, at the warerooms of J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND ORgans warranted perfect, at J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR ROUND CORnered Rosewood Piano, nearly new, in perfect condition, cheap for cash. Would take a fine buggy horse in part payment. For particulars call at J. BAUER & CO.'S 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECOND hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NELLIE C. (X HER MARK)—Once more, and the third time successful, without fail. CHARLIE WORTHINGTON, 303 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL—MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON WAbash av.; Monday evening, on State st. Meet me at same corner Washington-st. Friday evening, 8 o'clock, sharp. G. H. W.

PERSONAL—MARTIN COBB, FROM GLOUCEStershire, England. Please call at 334 West Polk-st. Mrs. CHAS. SEAL.

PERSONAL—LADIES CAN LEARN SOMEthing of importance by addressing K. L., P. O. Box 2 city, enclosing ten cents with stamp.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AN $85 WHEELER & WILSON sewing machine, new and in good order; will be sold for $50. Apply 526 Mitchell-st.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 18 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents. Main office, 78 West Madison-st.; branch, 360 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 431 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1531.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—QUICK AND ACcurate in figures. References required. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 46 and 48 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS SALESMEN AND commercial travellers, to sell locks of various patterns, manufactured by the United States Combination Lock Company for all uses. Call on W. H. WILLIAMS & Co., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS COMMISSION house of hosiery, shirts, and drawers and woolens, a salesman, one who is acquainted with the City and Western jobbing trade. References required. Address R 97, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWENTY MASONS CAN FIND steady employment, at good wages, at Duluth. COMSTOCK & HARVEY.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, and one carriage smith immediately, by HYNES & MOORE, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—2 OR 3 MACHINISTS; NONE BUT steady and first-class workmen need apply. Address OHIO BUTT CO., Prison, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO WORK ON misses' and children's machine sewed shoes; one beater out and heeler, one trimmer, one laster, and one stitcher (lady.) Apply to PAYNE, STELLE, CASE & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 South Canal-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER AND BLACKsmith at 154 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A TURNER, ONE USED TO TURNing balusters, newells, &c. Also a scroll sawyer, and man to run sticker. Apply at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH — ONE TO WORK at wagon making and other work occasionally, preferred; if married wife to do housework. Apply at REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, COMpetent to take charge of an office. A man of unexceptionable character, who could take an interest in the business. Address T 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR; PLACE PERmanent for a good man. Apply to OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, printers, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER at 242 Archer-av.

WANTED—GOOD GALVINIZE IRON CORnice maker can find steady employment at Zinc Ornamental Works, 164 Chicago av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN, who understand the business of putting up railroad tanks. Must be good mechanics, and competent to take charge of setting up tanks on the line of railroads. Enquire at McEWENS' 243 North Wells-st., Chicago.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS IMMEDIATELY. Bring tools to frame with. Brinkworth Block, Monroe and State-sts. E. NEALE, Carpenter.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO WORK in a bakery. Apply at Bremner's bakery, Nos. 23 and 25 North Clinton st.

WANTED—25 MEN ON A FARM, AND ONE butcher for the city; good wages will be paid. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS. Apply to BRIGHTSIDE CO., 3 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO WORK in garden, greenhouse and barn; wife to do kitchen work. Must understand their business. Call at 356 Twenty second st, near Archer-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD SALESmen to sell pictures and mirrors on time. Large demand. Good pay. 292 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse, milk, and work in garden. Inquire at 550 Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, WITH $5 to $10 capital for an easy business, paying $15 weekly. A. R. A. Y., 230 West Randolph st, Chicago.

WANTED—ROCKMEN AND TUNNELMEN for Wisconsin, wages $2 to $2.50 per day; tie-cutters, spikers, and graders for Indiana; both places fare furnished, and no office fees. Spikers for Northern Pacific, $3 per day, two years' job. Farm and sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 200 GOOD laborers, wages $2.50, board $4; free fare to men who work to November. Apply at 177 West Washington-st., Room 2. N. & J. STAUGHTON, Contractors. Also wanted 10 miners; good pay, steady work, fare furnished.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 500 MORE men for Wisconsin Central & Menomonee R. R.; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; free fare and no fees; hurry up and bring your baggage. 5 sawmill hands for Menomonee, go by rail, wages $2.50. 73 West Kinzie, 659 West Randolph.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm near city. Wife must be a good washer and ironer. No children. Inquire from 10 to 2. CORTRELL, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 RAILroad laborers; wages $2.25 per day; free fare; no office fees; also 25 sawmill hands. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—3,000 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work on the following roads now building: Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central, West End, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, Detroit & Bay City. We furnish transportation to all, and pay from $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00; plenty of station work from 25 to 35 cents per yard. Also want men for chopping ties at 15 cents apiece in Indiana. We furnish work to men on farms, sawmills, brick yards, etc. Apply for further particulars, to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man to deliver light packages and collect money; fair salary, permanent work. JOHN B. ALDEN, 432 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AND SPECIAL agents, to represent the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, in city and country. The "reciprocal" plan, inaugurated by this Company, reduces premium to one-third old rates, and makes the Company popular and easy to work. Liberal inducements to live men. Call forenoon. Home office, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—BAR-KEEPER AT 610 ARCHERav.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PAGER, ALSO A good blank book sewer. Apply at factory, corner Wood and Tyler-sts. MILLARD & DECKER.

WANTED—LABORERS—AT THE CHICAGO Dock Co., on West Taylor st, cor of Beach.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY IN A railroad contractor's office. Apply at 475 Wabash-av., Room 13.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2.25 per day; 50 farm and saw-mill hands, $26 to $35 and board; 25 teams; free fare. Apply at 28 West Madison st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—100 MORE LABORERS FOR THE Wisconsin Central Railroad, wages $2.25 per day, fare furnished; also men for saw mills and farm, wages $26 to $36 per month. Apply to S. H. MANLY & CO., 28 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—ONE CARVER AND SIX GOOD waiters, immediately, at restaurant, 167 East Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO BUGGY MARES, 5 YEARS old, one dark grey and the other dark chestnut; stands 15 hands 3 inches high; have great speed; would make two good express mares; quiet in double or single harness. Also 1 large truck or team horse, 5 years old, 1,400 pounds weight; the property of a widow lady, parted with on account of a death in the family, to be seen at the Union Exchange, corner Twelfth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES, WAGON and harness, complete. DANIEL SHEAHAN, 923 Archer av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 196 and 197 Lake st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 179 South Water-st., cor LaSalle.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, carryall, business wagon, one or two-seated—in fact any kind of a light carriage or wagon, and wish to purchase cheap, don't fail to call and examine our stock. Work made to order in first class shape and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

ONE SADDLE HORSE AND SOME SINGLE drivers for sale; from the country; at SILAS DUTTON'S livery stable, 18 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STABLE, WITH FOUR OR five stalls; either South or West Side. F. 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon, cheap, for cash. Inquire at 148 Michigan av. BOSTON STAR COLLAR CO.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY AND HARness, in exchange for small stock of ready-made clothing. Address P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE THAT CAN TROT in about 2:40, and top buggy. Must be a bargain. Address P. O. Box 143.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 155 Twenty-second-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LATEST AND BEST SELLing thing out. BOUGHTON & CO., 272 West Madison st, up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO handle a household article in great demand, that will pay $50 a week the year round; $10 to $20 capital required. MERRILL & CO., 290 West Randolph st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO canvass for an article which finds ready sale, and yields a profit of $5 to $10 per day. Apply at once, at 45 South Ann-st, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foresmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER, THIRTY inches diameter, 5 feet high, 17 flues, 3 feet long, fire-box 22 inches diameter, 24 high; never fused enough to soil it. 62 Lake-st., up stairs, Room 2, 10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—A TANK, 5 FEET HIGH, 21 2 FEET in diameter; cheap. 1134 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STEAM BRICK machinery, new this spring; cheap. Apply to FRANK DOUGLAS, Machinery Company, 58 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS agent 34 Market st., Central Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room for single gentleman, within 5 minutes' walk of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., east of State st; references given and required. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERATE SIZED house, with modern conveniences, in a pleasant location on the West Side, for a small family and careful tenant. Address S 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with barn, near Thirtieth st, east of State, with gas, water etc; rent about $600. Apply to G. A. WATSON, 144 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms. Rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address X 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR MEDIUM house, furnished preferred, on South or West side, in good location, pretty well out, by a small family. Pay in advance if required, and best of city references; would rent for summer only, if preferred. Address, with price, WINTER, Room 4, 441 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

200,000—BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLORed stock brick, expressly for fronts of buildings, for sale very cheap. These bricks are superior to the Milwaukee pressed brick, and will be delivered at $23.50 per thousand. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 58 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby. Call at 968 Wabash av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 608 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and the other to take care of children and do second work. Inquire at 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to do general house work, at 107 Loomis st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire, with references, at 267 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE FOR laundry, kitchen and scrub girls.

WANTED—100 GOOD GIRLS FOR HOTELS, boarding houses and first class families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1080 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to the pleasantest part of Michigan; fare paid and good wages. Apply at office of REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, and to assist in general housework in a private family as third girl. Inquire at 289 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; also a nurse girl. Call immediately at 887 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 462 West Taylor-st., cor. of Lytle st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; would prefer one who speaks French. 963 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GIRLS, EVERY day, for first-class situations, and the highest wages, at 143 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 61 Menominee st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE GIRL to take care of one child. Call for two days at 3/8 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family; must come well recommended; a competent girl will find a good home and liberal wages. Apply 273 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN cook; must be recommended. 614 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small private family. Apply at 457 West Clark st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 13 South Carpenter st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at No. 36 Margaret-st., West Side.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE—A GOOD, steady woman as cook. 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a second girl. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 691 WABASH-AV., AN EXperienced, first class cook. Liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND ironing. Apply at 102 South Park av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and also a girl to nurse. Apply at 1870 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 121 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at No 381 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 381 State-st., south Eighteenth st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work, or take care of child 2 years old. Apply 964 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; references required. Apply at 1234 Wabash-av., to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS; German preferred. Apply at 179 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 149 South Green-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work at restaurant, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No 11 Forest-av.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID TO a competent girl to do general housework, at 132 Twenty-fourth st.

WANTED—A COOK; ALSO A SECOND GIRL to assist in taking care of a child 2 years old. Apply at COOK & CHURCHILL'S, 303 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at Maywood. Apply with references at 231 Michigan-av., lake front, between 9 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in small family. Apply 453 West Jackson.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT 386 WEST JACKSON-ST., A nurse girl, to whom good wages will be paid.

WANTED—4 FIRST CLASS FEMALE RESTaurant order cooks; wages $15, $12 and $10 per week; 2 boarding-house cooks at $6 per week; also 1,000 girls for other branches of housework; 126 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY of good personal appearance to attend a cigar stand. Apply after 12 o'clock at the Central Billiard Rooms, 118 and 120 Washington-st., cor. Clark.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph sts., suites of unfurnished rooms with or without board.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST, HALF BLOCK FROM Randolph st. cars.—A pleasant front room, with closet, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first class board; strictly private family.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICE FRONT room for two, with or without board; day board $16 per month.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House. Single rooms with board, $5.50 and $6.00 per week.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK. —Furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; private family.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE with board; pleasant room and location; two blocks from Union Park, new brick house.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, finely furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; table all that can be desired.

126 THROOP ST.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor and tea room, with first-class board.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE AND very desirable unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST. — TWO VERY pleasant front rooms with board for two or three persons.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONLY ONE BLOCK from Union Park—A large furnished room with board, also a front parlor unfurnished, except carpet.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 AND 125 WEST MADison-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board, at moderate rates.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT—A NICELY FURnished front room with board for gentleman and wife. Also single room for one gentleman.

194 BURNSIDE ST., NEAR NINETEENTH, and one block west of State-st.—2 nicely furnished front rooms with board.

285 MICHIGAN AV.—A PLEASANT WELL furnished front room, with board, for two, on moderate terms. Also barn to let.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash av.

529 WABASH AV. — TO RENT — FRONT rooms, with board, en suite, furnished or unfurnished.

655 WABASH AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board. References exchanged.

665 WABASH AV.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single or double, with first-class board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room with board; only those who want first-class accommodations need apply.

748 MICHIGAN AV. DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—IN MARBLE FRONT house, near Twenty-fifth-st.; handsome rooms, with board.

1111 PRAIRIE AVENUE—LARGE FURnished front room and closet with board; also, single room; prices very low for the summer.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR young married couple in a private family. Terms must be moderate and location convenient to cars. Address O 38 Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, SUITE OF rooms, with board, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. Give price, &c. Address G 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, on South Side, north of Twenty-second st and east of State-st. Address V 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife. West Side preferred. Address M 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, IN A PRIVATE family, by two young girls; references given. Address T 40, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, fine jewelry, etc, at reduced rates and in the strictest confidence. Address P. O. Box 148.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 3. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 OR more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $4,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent., smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground and on Illinois farms. Real estate paper bought. S. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture—Pianos, horses, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 45 Central Union Block.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE in cash for adjusted claims in nearly all bankrupt and insolvent insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, Room 31, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington.

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR ONE YEAR OR more, $10,000 or $20,000, on one of the most substantial buildings on Lake-st; cost over $40,000, and rented for $10,000. Address F 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, REAL ESTATE notes. Call at Room 5, 320 State st.

$1,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Chicago or Cook County Real Estate. Five years time at ten per cent. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark-st., Room 3.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on long or short time, on good security. 511 Wabash av. H. LOWY & H. J. CHRISTOPH.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 7½ West Lake-st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture, in ten styles, adapted to parlor, dining-room, library and office. Child's Empire Bedstead now ready. Price $12 to $30. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. Empire Bedstead Company, 353 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON Sangamon-st. at half their value, for a term of years. Apply at 284 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman or bookkeeper in a wholesale house. Address E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN IN a hardware house; has had eight years' experience. Address H 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a bank; have had ten years' experience as teller. Reference furnished. Address A 27, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a civil engineer's office, who has thoroughly studied the business in schools, has some experience, and is a good draughtsman. Salary small. Address H 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON BUILDER is open to an engagement as superintendent in building. Can furnish some extra good help. For an interview address, W. 83, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS man cook in a hotel, restaurant, or on a boat. First class recommendations. Apply at 122 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address K 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, with steady and sober habits; is well acquainted in the city and not afraid to work. Address D 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; has many years experience; the best of recommendations. Address, for two days, T. 25, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY a young man of some experience, sober habits; good personal reference given. Address H. J. K., 83 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MESSENGER, OR day or night watchman, by reliable person. No. 1 reference. Address, for 5 days, R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, in a hotel or private family; can give good recommendation and satisfaction. Apply at 372 Washington av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, BY A young man who has experience. Apply No. 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman, either in millinery or grocery business. Experience in either, and some trade. Address Box 251, Tuscola, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work and sew in a private family. Call or address 466 Hubbard st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Reference if required. Can be seen at 143 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a small private family as kitchen girl. Call at 150 Larrabee st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS old in an American family to take care of children. Address MRS. ELLEN LOTON, 38 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook or housekeeper in some nice family where she can have her five year old boy. Call 1375 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework. German family preferred. Good recommendation. 585 Wabash av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN 28 years old, as housekeeper, nurse, or companion, a good home more than remuneration wanted; country preferred. Address N 81, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A BOARDING HOUSE, with saloon attached, and furniture and stock; good location; low rent; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 170 South Desplaines.

A WATER MILL, WITH A DWELLING HOUSE and 32 acres of land, for sale cheap. The mill building of stone, 3 stories high; two run of burrs; machinery complete and perfect; a solid stone dam; water the year round; in one of the best wheat growing sections of the state; one mile from R. R. station. The mill now doing a good custom and retail trade. Address GEO. H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON WITH STOCK AND Fixtures for sale. Location first-class. Call on premises No. 90 South Halsted-st.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 OR $7,000 CAN PURchase an established tobacco and cigar business, lease and fixtures included; also, valuable agency for a popular brand of chewing. A rare chance for the right man. Good reasons assigned for retiring. Address for five days, B 81 Tribune office.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE IN ONE OF the most delightful localities of the city to dispose of on moderate terms. Furniture and carpets for sale if desired. Address N 69, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STOCK for sale in Rochester, Olmstead County, Minnesota. First-class store and trade, in a thriving and pleasant city of some four thousand inhabitants, in one of the best counties in the State. The only reason for selling is, we wish to go into the wholesale trade. Address Box 1273, Rochester, Minn.

AN INTEREST IN A FURNITURE MANUfactory or sale, now in good running order and paying a large profit; $2,000, part cash and good real estate. Call and investigate. Room 1, 47 West Randolph-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A THRIVing stove, tin and furnace business of 19 years' standing, in one of the most flourishing cities of Iowa, with privilege of renting the store now occupied. The oldest house in the city. The proprietor can be seen on the 16th and 17th insts at the office of JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—Large hotel to rent, and furniture for sale, one-fourth cash; monthly profits over $2,500. 410 Clark-st.

BEER SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, doing good business; cheap rent. Apply to the owner at 198 Canalport-av.

BUTCHER-SHOP FOR SALE IN A THICKLY-populated neighborhood. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Apply at 516 Hubbard-st.

DRINKING SALOON—LICENSE OBTAINED; the most fashionable and best patronized on the South Side. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address immediately A 43, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 234 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FLOURING MILL. I WILL SELL ON good terms, or rent for a term of years my two-thirds interest in a Flouring Mill situated at Jefferson, the County Seat of Jefferson Co., Wis. The mill has four run of stone, first class machinery, is run by water power, doing good business. It is the only mill in the place. Will also sell my interest in a water power on the east side of Rock River. For particulars call on or address D. JOHNSON, Jefferson, Wis.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—GOOD LOcation, will be sold cheap for cash. Address X 71, Tribune office.

ICE CREAM AND COFFEE RESTAURANT, IN a splendid locality, doing a first class business, for sale cheap. Reason for selling, leaving the city. Address M 93, Tribune office.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery doing a good business for sale. Apply at 585 South Jefferson-st.

NO. 1 ICE CREAM SALOON, DOING A GOOD business opposite Burlington Hall, for sale. 809 State-st.—J. M. CUTLER.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RESTAURANTS in the city for sale; no humbug; good reasons given for selling. Call to-day at 345½ State-st., and see for yourself.

SALOON FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING SAloon in the city, opposite Turner's City Slaughter House, 835 Archer-av. Inquire on the premises.

STORE IN KANSAS FOR SALE—NEW AND thriving railroad town. Good chance for business. Address D 17, Tribune office.

SMALL LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—SOUTH Side; good location and business; terms easy. 657 South Clark-st., near Fourteenth.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND TWO YEARS' LEASE of a first-class meat market for sale. Location one of the best in the city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For further particulars call at 330 West Erie st.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

THE BEST CHANCE IN THE CITY—ONLY $800 to step into a genteel, lucrative business, already established. Good reasons for selling. 80 South Halsted-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL for sale of an old established wholesale liquor house having a first class trade of $125,000 per annum. Stock not large; will sell all or part. Fixtures cost $1,000. The business can be increased to any extent. Address L 75, Tribune office. Only those meaning business need apply.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND BUSINESS OF a dressmaker's store for sale; established for 2 years; excellent paying trade. Apply at 348 Blue Island-av.

THE INTEREST AND GOOD WILL OF A well-established business for sale. Present trade from $300 to $400 per day sales. Profits large, business safe, and no risks. The above will be sold with store and office fixtures, scales, desk, etc. Low rent up to 1st May 1873. Address M 10, Tribune Office.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock on hand $4,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A MANUfacturing business; steam power; machinery and everything in good running order, with a first-class business already established. Party has good reasons for selling. Address X 50, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY A COMPLETE SET OF saloon fixtures, including $300 worth of stock. Address D 16, Tribune office.

$300 CASH WILL PURCHASE A LAUNDRY all in full blast, doing a profitable business. Very rare chance for a man of small means. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

$500 SECURES MY HALF INTEREST IN $2,000 stock of genteel cash business now realizing $800 monthly. Established three years. No bonus asked. 36 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,500 WILL BUY THE BEST-PAYING business in Chicago. For particulars inquire of S. S. MILLER, Room 2, 165 West Washington-st.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, IN A MAchine (iron) Manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New York State. Address "MANUFACTURER," P. O. Box 5037, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED WHO CAN command the requisite number of laborers and give bonds for performance of the service to contract for docking and loading about 100,000 telegraph poles during the season. Call on THOS. ORTON, Supply Agent W. U. Tel. Co., Sixteenth-st., near State.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR GOOD CAST IRON STOVE plate scraps. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 115 South Clinton-st.

I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE TO SOME REliable person who is shipping horses, to New York if he will take a pair for me. HIRAM HADLEY, 136 State-st.

WANTED—1,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN ON THE Menomonee extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Wages from $2 to $2.50 per day, board $4 per week; very healthy climate; station work at the highest prices; free fare; no office fee and no deductions afterwards from their hard earnings, three months on the road. As I am thoroughly employed agent for the head contractor, Alexander Wallace, I invite everybody out of employment to go with me and get steady work and sure pay. I have Chicago twice a week. Temporary office at 18 West Indiana-st., entrance from Union-st. AUGUST KOHLER.

$500. I WANT TO GO INTO SOME straight paying business with above amount. Address K 11, Tribune Branch office.

INSTRUCTION.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. A BOARDing school for girls and young ladies, 50 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Sessions begin Wednesday, September 11.

THE BLAKE DIVORCE CASE.

Fourth Day of the Trial in the Superior Court—Continued Testimony on the Side of the Plaintiff—The Observations of a Servant Girl who Evidently Took Notice of a Great Many Things, Besides Remembering What She Saw.

The taking of testimony in the Blake divorce case was continued in the Superior Court yesterday, the main feature being the testimony of one of Blake's servant girls.

JACOB SCHMIDT,

of Winnetka, having lived there nearly seven years, and being by trade a painter, testified that he knew the parties in the suit, as well as Edward Thompson, who also lives in the neighborhood of Winnetka. Witness lives some four blocks distant from Blake's house, upon which house he has frequently done work, two or three times a year since 1869. In 1869 he worked a number of days there, during September. Early in the month of May, 1870, he also labored in his vocation in that house. In September, 1869, while witness was at work in the house, Blake was generally absent, being at home occasionally, however, and during that time Thompson visited the house. The first time witness saw Thompson there was at about 8 or 9 o'clock; he stayed a little while witness remembered that, on another occasion, Thompson visited the house with his wife and another lady; the ladies went off and Thompson remained talking, in the parlor. Witness could hear talking, but could not see the parties; the blinds were shut but the windows open.

An objection was made that the bill of complaint contained no allegation of any corrupt act at this time or place, wherefore it is incompetent to give it in evidence. The Court thought the general charge of adultery at divers places and sundry times was sufficient to let it in this testimony, when the Court was cited to Robinson's (New York) Report to the contrary, and to sundry decisions from New Jersey. The bill specifically charges four criminal acts in Chicago, one at Lake View and "at various other times during the years 1869 and 1870, at the places aforesaid, or at some other place or places within the County of Cook." The Court held that the charge was sufficient inasmuch as the person is named with whom the criminal acts are alleged to have been committed, a variance as to time and place not being fatal; in other words, that under the allegations of the bill everything having reference to the conduct of the defendant with the party named is competent to be received in evidence, limited, however, to 1869, and in 1870 to the 7th day of June, 1870, when the bill was filed.

Witness continued: He did not see Thompson go away from the house. During the eight or nine days of September, 1869, while witness was present, Thompson visited the house twice alone, at one time staying ten or fifteen minutes, and at the other somewhat longer. On all these occasions Blake was absent, but his wife was within doors. While witness was working at the house in May, 1870, Thompson visited there several times, generally between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. He saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake several times riding together, particularly once in May, when they had Mr Blake's buggy. Thompson was driving the horse and Mrs. Blake's head was reclining on his shoulder. This was at about 6 o'clock in the evening and at about three blocks from Blake's residence. It was mostly in the evening when I saw them there together, sometimes as late as 8 or 9 o'clock; this was in the streets of Winnetka, sometimes they had company with them. Witness had also seen them walking together round Winnetka during the afternoon and evening, and once in the morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. Sometimes Mrs. Thompson would walk with them and at other times other ladies but occasionally they were without other company.

Cross-examination: Thompson's house is one block from Blake's house. Witness has worked for Blake four or five years, ever since Blake lived at Winnetka. First had conversation with Blake about this matter five or six weeks after Mrs. Blake left; Blake asked witness what he knew about his wife. Had two other conversations with him and one this morning about the case. The first time Blake spoke of the matter Blake wrote down what witness said, and since that time Blake read that statement over to him; this was a few days or a month ago. It is no unusual thing to see people walking about the village, but they do not ride much in the evening. A number of the times when Thompson and Mrs. Blake were riding, they were accompanied by Mrs. Thompson; witness' memory has been refreshed by Blake's reading to him the statement he took down of what witness told him.

JOSEPH [illegible],

also a resident of Winnetka for sixteen years, testified that he owns land at that place. He is acquainted with Barnum Blake, Mrs. Blake, and Mr. Thompson, and believes he has seen Thompson and defendant together, once before sundown. They passed his house, which is one block from Blake's, walking on the sidewalk, going toward the lake; there was some person near them. A great number of people pass witness' house, so he did not much notice. Once in the morning, he saw these parties facing toward Blake's house, on the street leading from the lake. He saw them once at about 6 o'clock riding away from Blake's house; at that time Blake was standing at his own door in view of them.

Cross-examination: In 1869 and 1870 Winnetka had about thirty houses scattered over considerable ground. Some time after the trouble was made public, Blake visited witness and asked several questions of him concerning the matter, and witness told him about as he has now stated the matter. He told Blake that he saw Thompson walking with other ladies, and he told witness not to mention her. It was considered uncommon or improper for ladies and gentlemen to be walking together at Winnetka in the evening.

Cross-examination: Thompson once spoke to witness about this matter.

JACOB CONRAD,

of Winnetka, resident there seven years, testified that he knows the parties to the suit, and Thompson. He once saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake together, shortly before the thing "blew out." It was between dusk and daylight, and they were coming from the lake; they had locked arms, but when they saw him they parted arms. Once when it was pretty dark he noticed Blake's buggy, and they were in it riding from the Grass Point road. On one occasion he went to Blake's house and he saw Thompson hitching up the horse; afterwards he saw them in the buggy standing in front of Thompson's house. Didn't see Blake on that occasion.

Cross-examination: Blake and witness frequently talked over Blake's troubles, once directly after the matter broke out. He has considerable dealings with Blake, who has a mortgage on witness' place, which will be due next fall; paid the interest promptly until this spring, at which time there was an extension granted.

A recess now took place, at the expiration of which

AUGUSTA SCHROEDER,

one of Blake's servants, was sworn. She testified, in substance, as follows: I reside at Port Washington with my parents. I lived in Blake's family from the 20th of April, 1869, and am still living with Blake, but have been away a few weeks at a time. I attended table and did sewing. I recollect once when I went to church, in March, 1870, to hear Mr. Hemingway preach. All of the servants went to the church; so did Blake, who took his boy, Johnny. When I got to church, Blake was there with the child. Charley and Walter Blake were left at home by me, playing behind the snow-bank. There were, beside these children, Julia and Arthur. As I went out to church I saw Thompson shutting the greenhouse door, which is on the south side of the house, the greenhouse connecting with the back parlor. Mr. Hemingway did not preach, so I remained only about an hour. On returning I do not remember if I saw the boys; I went right up stairs. I can't say how soon after that I saw Mrs. Blake, but I did not see Mr. Thompson. Blake came home from church before I did bringing Johnny with him. There is an entrance to the house from the yard, through the greenhouse, but it is not a usual means of entering. A few days after Thompson called at the house again; he rang the bell; I went to the door; he asked for Mr Blake. I said he was absent—gone to Chicago. He went away, but soon returned, and asked for Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Blake said for him to go into the parlor. I went up and helped her dress. She then came down; they were in the back parlor, where they remained alone until 10:30 a. m. When Thompson left I did not see him go out. Mrs. Blake went down with him to Mr. Thompson's, where she stayed until 4 o'clock. I remember once when Thompson and Mrs. Blake went riding; that was in about a week. When they came back Mrs. Blake said to get up a good dinner, the best in the house, and not to come in the parlor and disturb them, as they were tired. Mrs. Thompson was there. Shortly afterward Mrs. Blake called me to go and get some silk. I went up and found Mrs Thompson on Mrs. Blake's bed asleep. Thompson was in the parlor. Blake came in to dinner, and Mrs. Blake came to the kitchen and said she wanted a napkin for Mr. Blake. She was very red in the face. Blake got up first from dinner and went out of doors. Mrs. Thompson, Thompson, and Mrs. Blake went to Thompson's then; she returned alone some time after. I recollect during the fall once that Mrs. Blake came into the kitchen and sat down on a broken chair; she came in and told me to go along with her. I went with her, and as we went out of the door she fell down; she fell down all the way, and then she came home and sat on a broken chair, and her son Charley said to her she had better go to bed, for she was drunk; before that she had been up stairs during the day. Blake was away considerably often, and Thompson was more frequent in his visits when Blake was away; when Blake was at home Thompson and his wife were frequent visitors at the house, as they were when Blake was absent, but sometimes Thompson visited alone, staying from a few minutes to an hour. Mr. Blake once told Mrs. Blake not to visit Mr. Thompson's so often; it would look better for her to stay at home and take care of her children, to which she replied for him to mind his business and she would mind hers. Once Blake told her he didn't like Thompson's company, and Mrs. Blake said if he didn't like Thompson's company when he came he might lock himself up. Mrs Blake went to Thompson's house quite often, and stayed all day sometimes. I was the second girl, did the chamber work, sewing, and waiting on table. I sewed some dresses and underclothing for Mrs Thompson and her child Gracie, and Mrs. Blake did some for Mr. Thompson. I saw eggs and meat and so forth sent over to Thompson's by direction of Mrs Blake, but I never heard Mrs. Blake tell any one not to speak of this. Mr. Blake once directed me to make some repairs to a vest of his. I commenced it, but Mrs. Blake told me to stop and go to work for Mrs. Thompson. Mrs Blake only gave directions in the kitchen when Thompson and his wife were coming to dinner; at other times she never went into the kitchen, and when Blake complained of the victuals, she said she wouldn't go; if he wanted to eat something he must go himself. One evening in the winter she was out. She rang the bell; I opened the door, and she said she had come from Thompson's. It was about 10 at night, and she went into Blake's room and called to me and told me that Blake wanted to see me, and he said not to come; that he was undressed, and he was washing. I opened the door, and she said she had been drinking whiskey at Thompson's; as she went up stairs she fell down and I helped her up. I recollect once Blake wanted a button sewed on his shirt; Mrs. Blake would not sew it on, but told him to go to me, and when I had sewed it on, she said: "Now, Blake, give Augusta a kiss." This was one morning. Mr Blake told his wife not to go to Mr. Thompson's, and she said for him to mind his own business and she would mind hers. There were no harsh words used by Mrs. Blake. Mrs Blake sent me once to go and get the best steak for Mr. Thompson that was to be had. I got it and took it to the house. She told me not to refuse any milk to Mr. Thompson that he wanted, and if there was not enough for the family to put water in it; we did it. Mrs Blake was sick a few months after I went there. She came down one day to the water-closet with something wrapped in paper under her arm. She did not bring the package back, but went, on her return, right to bed. This was in the spring. She was then sick in bed a few weeks. Blake was at the time at Port Washington, but he came back a few days afterward. In the winter she was sick again for about a week. Blake was then at home. Mrs. Blake has taken walks early in the morning; she has told me she went out as early as 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. She did not tell me why she went. She would also walk in the evening to the lake to see the moon rise; this was as late as 11 o'clock at night. Quite a number of times I heard her refuse to go with Blake to walk. When she did walk she met Thompson on the corner. The other girl did the washing and ironing. She ironed some shirts for Thompson, and some linens, by direction of Mrs. Blake. I never knew Mr. Blake to give directions of this kind. I don't know of Thompson and Mrs. Blake's ever leaving the house to walk together. I know of their riding out together, sometimes in the afternoon, and sometimes in the evening, in Blake's buggy and carriage. They would be gone from one to two hours, returning sometimes as late as 9 o'clock. I know several times of Mrs. Blake asking her husband to go to Mrs. Thompson's to dinner, and he replied, "You know I don't like Thompson;" when she rejoined she would go alone, which she did. I remember that Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, went to a party at Mr. Graves'. Blake was away from home. They left from Thompson's house. They had been in the city, and we were directed to get up a good supper, as Mr. and Mrs. Thompson would be there. Mr. Thompson dressed at Blake's, but Mrs. Thompson went home to dress. Mrs. Blake sent me, Gracie, Thompson's niece, and another child to fetch some tobacco for Thompson. When I returned Mrs Blake and Thompson were sitting in the library; when I left, Mrs Blake was in the kitchen and Thompson was in the library. They did not tell me what they had been doing while I was absent. I think Thompson and Mrs. Blake were fond of each other. At dinner she always had him sit at her right hand and helped him to the best; also when he came in she helped him take off his coat and took his hat. When Thompson called Mrs. Blake usually opened the door; I opened the door to other visitors. I suppose she knew he was coming, or that she watched for him. Blake provided plentifully for his household, and quite often his wife asked for money and he always gave it to her; she visited Chicago once or twice a week. Thompson frequently went with her to the station; she would leave by the 8:17 train, coming back at 5 o'clock. Blake told her not to go so often, but to get her goods all at once; I don't recollect that she made any reply. I remember in May, 1870, while Blake was at Port Washington, she went to Thompson, came back, and told me to help her dress. She put on a brown Irish poplin dress, flounced and trimmed with satin. When dressed, she went to Thompson's, and with him went to the cars; she got back at 5 o'clock. She then was very red in the face, and I told her so. She said it was a very hot day in the city, and she had a good deal of shopping to do. Thompson's house is within sight of Blake's; he was sometimes away for a week or so on business, and then she did not go to the city quite so often. On the day in May when she wore the brown poplin dress she also carried a brown parasol. I was not at Blake's at the time of the separation; I went to visit my folks at Port Washington a week before that, and stayed away three weeks. About a month after I first went to Blake's, Blake went to Lake Superior. (A veil shown to witness.) This is Mrs. Blake's veil; in May she told me she had lost it; she told me to go to Mrs. West's to see if she had not left it there. This was one morning at about 9 o'clock. She said she had been to West's the night before.

Cross-examination: During the past month I have been at work at Mr. Blake's, where I have been steadily employed since 1869. I do not do any of the rough housework. I made a deposition in this case a few days after the case commenced. Mr. Blake asked me to make it, and I made it at the house in presence of Blake and Ida, the other girl. Blake wrote the affidavit. This was shortly after the 20th of June, 1870; I had left Blake's on the 1st, as had Ida, who went with me. I heard of the separation at Port Washington, about a week after I left Winnetka. I came back from that visit by agreement with Blake to return. Ida came back, too, but left again for Wisconsin the next week. Blake went to Lake Superior about May, but I could not say if he was away in June, July, August, or September. It is one day's ride from Winnetka to Port Washington. When Blake goes to Port Washington he usually stays a week. There is no way of entering the back parlor excepting from the dining-room. I have seen Mrs. Blake, Thompson, and wife ride out together, after July of 1869; it began in that month; can't say how many times, because I did not pay attention to it. During the winter Mr. Thompson and Mrs Blake went out sleighing; can't say that Mrs. Thompson did not always accompany them. I did not see them go beyond the gate. In the spring of 1870 they rode out quite often. I do not know if Mrs. Thompson went along with them. I don't recollect of one occasion when Mrs. Thompson was with them. Mrs. Thompson did go along sometimes. I did not go down with Mrs Blake when she went at 11 o'clock to the lake to see the moon rise, but I think she said she so went. It was about six times, most every night, and one night after the other; she went down most every night the moon rose. When she went it was not quite dark; it was in the summer. The washing and ironing done for Thompson was in the summer, about two weeks before I went to Wisconsin. Mrs. Thompson was at Blake's quite often, nearly every day; she and Mrs Blake went out and took walks, took their meals and that is all. I have seen Mrs. Thompson sewing there, but only when she had machine work to do. The sewing I was asked to do for Mrs. Thompson was to do some stitching on the machine. I know Mrs Thompson did not do any hand sewing for Mrs. Blake in return. Mrs Blake never took any sewing to Mrs Thompson's to do. I carried beefsteak and pies to Thompson's, but know that Mrs. Thompson never sent the like things to Blake's, and I don't remember if, when I returned from Wisconsin, I found plates of Mrs. Thompson's which I sent to her; I only found two aprons and some ruffles, which I did send to her. In the fall of 1869 Mrs. Blake made preserves. I helped her, but don't remember if Mrs. Thompson helped her; we borrowed the sugar from Mrs. Thompson's and returned it the next week. In March, 1870, Julia Blake had a birthday party. I helped to do the kitchen-work, but I don't remember that I fetched flour to make cake of from Thomson's. I do recollect that we had two barrels of miserable flour in the house we could not use, and I guess I did fetch the flour from Thompson's. I was at a pic-nic, at Hubbard's Grove, in the summer of 1869, with the children. I got the cake up and baked it myself; it did not come from Mrs. Thompson's. I don't remember that Mr. Blake went to that pic-nic. I have talked with Barnum Blake about this matter and my testimony quite a number of times, and read the statement I made, which Blake wrote down about a month ago. Have often talked to Blake about the case in evening and morning, in the sewing-room, where he would be reading the paper. Walter read the paper. This was in the fall and winter last. I know a Mrs. Mahoney, who did washing at Blake's since Mrs. Blake has been away, during last summer. I do not remember on one occasion when Mrs. Mahoney was present, Blake came in and said to me, "Gusta, come up stairs and take your lesson." I was at Blake's house the last Sunday of May, 1870, but do not remember who was there at dinner. It was in the spring of 1870 that Mrs Blake used to get up at 2 o'clock in the morning to walk; this was most every morning. I did not ever see her go; she usually returned at about 7 o'clock. It was four or five times she told me she went out, at 2, 3, and 4 o'clock in the morning. It was in the fall or winter of 1870 Mrs Blake went out at 11 o'clock at night and returned drunk. Blake is a liberal provider; a nice, kind man, gentlemanly, and good to his servants; but we have to do what is right. He does not find a great deal of fault. Before the separation he used to keep whiskey and liquors in the house; he kept it locked up, and he carried the key, leaving some left out in his room. I am twenty years of age, and receive $4.00 a week since a year ago last September. When Mrs. Blake was there I had $3.00. On the occasion when Hemingway was to preach, of which I have spoken, I did not go to the parlors, and don't know what ladies were present there. I have been Blake's housekeeper since Mrs. Blake left. Annie Fry, of Port Washington, is the other girl in the house. The family consists of five children at home, four all the time, Blake, and myself and the other girl. It was in December, 1870, that I saw Mrs. Blake drunk; another time was in the spring, but I can't tell the year. Both of these statements are recorded in the paper Mr. Blake wrote containing my statement. She drank the whiskey in the spring at Blake's house. There were a number of people, visitors, Frickey Barr, and Mr. Blake, present at the house on that occasion. I saw her drink. She drank once. It was whiskey. I smelt it when she poured it out of the bottle. I often saw Thompson and his wife at Blake's house to dine with Blake. It was quite often; ten times and over. Mrs. Thompson was a frequent visitor upon Mrs. Blake. They used to sit together in the sewing-room, reading and sewing. Thompson has a wife, a niece, and a hired girl. Julia Blake and Gracie, Mrs Thompson's niece, used to play together. Since the separation Blake comes into the city every day, but otherwise has been mainly at home.

Re-examination: The paper I have referred to which I signed was taken by Blake, and his son made a correct copy of it. I stated the facts that were written since, that Mr. Blake would ask me if I remembered this, and that I told him I did. He told me to swear to what was true, and that was enough. It was in 1869. December, I saw Mrs Blake drunk. After April 28, 1870, Walter, his son, occupied the bed with Mr. Blake.

To Mr. Dow: Before the 28th of April, 1870, Walter used to sleep with his brother Charley, and I know that no other person slept in the bed but Blake and Walter, because I made the bed. I left before the separation of Blake and his wife. I can't say that Mrs. Blake did not sleep with him.

The Court then adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Infringement on a Hook and Ladder Truck Patent by the City—An Exchange of Real Estate Ordered.

A meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday; present, Messrs. Sheridan, Klokke and Davis.

The Fire Marshal presented a letter, calling attention to the fact that the city was infringing on Schundlapp's patent for improvement in hook and ladder trucks, and offering the right to the city for $1,000, or a royalty of $125 for each truck. It was also stated that the city would be held liable for all damages.

It was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The Fire Marshal reported that Chas. C. Donnelley, J. Fitzgerald, Alfred Phillips, and Michael McGuire had served satisfactorily for sixty days, and they were appointed full members of the force.

The Fire Wardens reported that they had served 1,933 notices, and that 1,707 violations had been discovered by Wardens, and 158 complaints made by citizens, in 68 of which no violation had been found.

It was resolved that the Common Council be requested to pass a couple of orders providing that the Mayor and Comptroller are empowered and directed to effect an exchange of the lot formerly occupied by the Titsworth Engine House, on Dearborn street, for a lot owned by Meeker & Co., on Dearborn, near Lake, and that they be also directed to lease from the School Board the Jones School lot for the use of the Police and Fire Departments.

The Board then adjourned.

The Great Bankrupt Sale.

The bankrupt auction sale of dry goods, clothing, carpets, and hundreds of other prime and seasonable articles, still continues at No. 97 South Desplaines street. It is a rare thing that such an extensive and valuable assortment of goods are offered at auction in this city, and ladies and gentlemen and storekeepers in want of goods, would greatly benefit themselves if they would attend this important sale. Three sales daily—morning, afternoon, and evening.

CAPTAIN BEN. RICHARDSON.

A Right Jolly "California Forty-Niner"—His Proposed College of Mining in Connection with the Lake Forest University—A Memorable Overland Trip.

Captain Benjamin Richardson, of New York and San Francisco—we hardly know which city he would prefer to hail from—spent Monday and Tuesday in this city. Our readers have learned to respect him as the man who, on certain conditions, has endowed a College of Mining in connection with the Lake Forest University, with a property in New York worth at least $250,000. In company with friends he visited Lake Forest, and drove about the city generally, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with the beauty of the little city on the bluffs of the Lake, and greatly amazed at the rapid restoration of Chicago. Its progress he regarded as one of the wonders of the age.

Captain Richardson left California fifteen years ago, and his journey overland was, to his highly appreciative nature, full of absorbing interest. He found his immense estates in San Francisco all right. They have been managed by John Nightingale, Esq., of whom Captain R. speaks in the highest terms. He was received by his hosts of friends with that princely hospitality for which California has become justly distinguished. As a mark of it he showed us a splendid cane of Manzanita wood. The large gold head enclosed a fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz, and it was surrounded with specimens of topaz, malachite, and other precious stones peculiar to California. The side spaces bore the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Benjamin Richardson, by his friend J. B. Felton, as a token of great respect. April 22, 1872."

Such a present from so distinguished a friend, might well make any man "happy," as it certainly did the jolly long-bearded old pioneer. Parenthetically we here remark that Captain R.'s beard reaches below his knees, giving him the appearance of a most venerable Asiatic, though he only exhibits it to special friends and on special and important occasions. Mr. Felton and other friends shipped the Captain some of the most precious specimens of fluids from their well stored cellars, which, by the time it has journeyed "around the Horn" would make glad the heart of the most fastidious taster.

As usual, the old Captain had his eye on new enterprises. He speaks in the most glowing terms of the beauty of San Pedro,—twelve miles down the coast from the Golden Gate. Salt and fresh water lakes, beautiful trout streams, and high rounded hills and mountains covered with ivies and a luxurious vegetation, with the ever swelling Pacific Ocean rolling in front, will soon make it a most inviting resort for the overworked merchants and capitalists of San Francisco. A splendid shore drive, and a railway, projected by Captain Richardson and his friends, who will ere long add San Pedro to the beautiful surroundings of San Francisco. Hundreds of splendid residences, it is believed, will in a few years crown the hills that surround this charming spot. The Captain speaks of the beauties and the projected improvements of this new suburb of the city of the Golden Gate with all the enthusiasm of a boy; and he who appreciates the wealth of California and the taste and enterprise of her citizens, can scarcely doubt that his brightest anticipations will be more than realized.

By early and judicious investment in San Francisco and New York, and by close economy and unwearied energy, Captain Richardson has amassed an immense fortune, but he is wide-awake and enterprising as ever. He and his brother, with some of the leading men of Salt Lake are building the Northern Utah (narrow gauge) Railway. Twenty-five miles of it are already finished, and it is their intention to push it rapidly forward through Idaho and to Montana. It is to pass by the wonderful mineral springs at the north bend of the Bear River. Here Captain Richardson has located a large park, which he intends to adorn by bridges and drives, and everything that can add to its natural beauties. The mountains that surround it, and the great number and variety and valuable medicinal qualities of these springs will, it is believed, in a few years, make this section a place of even greater resort than the Yellowstone Park is destined to be. Besides providing for his family, it is understood that Captain Richardson will give the bulk of his property to establish a large charitable institution in San Francisco, and a Mining College in this city. It was touching to hear him express the hope that his beneficiaries from the Pacific coast would come to this park and drink of its health-giving springs, while "his boys" from the mining college would range about the mountains and study mysteries, and learn the history of our planet from the rocks of the everlasting hills. There is not probably a place so rich in mineral springs on all the round world as the north bend of the Bear River, nor in some respects a finer location for a great park than the one selected by Captain Richardson. He has located a farm near by, and ordered a house built, so that he may himself live there for a while some time during the coming fall. He speaks of his visit there with Hon. John Young, of Salt Lake, with the greatest enthusiasm.

We might fill almost any amount of space with the wise forecast and the sharp, witty sayings of this old California pioneer. Like most men of his type, his is a character well worthy of study and admiration. If in due time our citizens come forward and do their part towards the great enterprise he has projected, his name will forever be associated with a leading element in the intellectual development and the permanent prosperity of Chicago.

THE BOYS HAVE "GOT TO WORK."

A Dawning Perception, on the Part of Grant's Chicago Supporters, that Nothing Short of a Terrific Effort will Save the Ticket in Cook County—Some Sensible Admonition from One Who Knows the Danger.

The unanimous indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention has had a very depressing effect upon leading Chicago Grantites—the men who are running the Illinois wing of the party, and traducing and villifying, through their organ, every person who does not permit them to think for him. Before the Convention, the betting market on 'Change was very dull, although two to one were offered on Grant. Yesterday, $100 to $90, and even $100 to $75, were offered on Greeley, and there were no takers. Such a change among the business men is significant, and it is not to be wondered at that the officeholders and outsiders who expect to get in are weakening. One of them, the Hon. Emory A. Storrs, made admissions, yesterday, which he would probably not have done had the weather been cool. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE was standing in front of the Custom House, yesterday afternoon, conversing with ex-Collector McLean and Deputy Collector Ayers about the political situation. Both had expressed themselves as confident of the success of Grant, when Mr Storrs came along and saluted them with "I tell you what it is, we have got to work hard or we will be beaten bad in this county."

"What," said McLean, "a member of the committee weakening that way?"

Mr Storrs. "Well, I am talking *sense* now, and you know it as well as I do."

Deputy Ayars admitted that work was essential.

The Honorable Emory A. then made a little speech to them. He opened by saying that "you must not disappoint Morton again."

"Who disappointed him?" inquired the Deputy Collector.

"I know, but I am not going to tell," was the reply. Continued Mr. Storrs, "He (Morton) has been invited here twice, and was disappointed. Don't disappoint him again." The last remark was warningly said. "You must get Morton and Dick Oglesby here to talk to the boys; you must have a big meeting, and don't have a fiasco. Let Scammon and his Committee run it the way they are, and see where we will come out. We will be beaten bad. I am talking sense now."

The ex-Collector said he was aware there ought to be a ratification meeting; there should have been one a week after Grant was nominated. The axe was hanging over his head, and he couldn't find time to do any work. He believed Charley Farwell was running Chicago.

Mr. Storrs. "Yes, and Scammon, too. What do you think? Scammon refused to reprint my speech, although Grant, and Morton, and Chandler, and Babcock, desired it. Scammon wants a foreign mission, and he thought I would interfere with him. Any one he imagines is interfering with him he cuts. I don't want a foreign mission; I can't leave home very well."

"Why," said McLean, "I thought Scammon was to be Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Storrs. "You are the greenest fellow I ever did see. No! No! He wants to reside abroad for four years. He has enough already, and if he does get anything it will be a second-class Consulship. I tell you what, I won't say a c—— syllable in Chicago this campaign. I wouldn't make a speech here for $5,000. I have made my appointments in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine, and I leave in about eight days. Can't you get up a meeting within ten days? I tell you we must have one, and a large one, if we expect to do anything."

From the time Mr. Storrs approached, McLean seemed anxious to get away, and when Mr. Storrs commenced "repeating," he rather abruptly pulled a letter from his pocket and said he must put it in the Post Office. Storrs smiled, the Deputy winked at the reporter, and each one went on his way.

The admissions made by Mr. Storrs will cause surprise among the "whippers in," and they will undoubtedly censure him privately for his imprudent remarks. He made them, however, in the presence of a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and they are given to show that he at least realizes that the people will repudiate Grant if the "boys don't work." The "boys," or, in other words, office holders, will certainly make strenuous efforts to get up a ratification meeting; but whether it will accord with the ideas of Hon. Emory A., is yet to be determined.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

The Arctic Base Ball Club, of Chicago, with the assistance of divers draughts of ice-cold lemonade, did then and there, in fair Evanston, on yesterday, proceed to vanquish the Evanstonian Base Ball Club, the finis showing, statistically, 39 to 18.

—There will be a meeting of the Liberty Base Ball Club at 8 o'clock this evening. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

—Inquiry is made for the address of the Secretary of the Phœnix Club. Several "nines" are anxious to be "beaten" by them.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Bogardus and Kleinman shoot a pigeon match to-morrow afternoon at Dexter Park. Bogardus wagering $700 to $500 that he can beat Kleinman.

—The Kennicott Shooting Club are getting ready to give a grand tournament at Dexter Park early in August. They propose to offer prizes, mostly in money, to the amount of over $2,000.

AQUATIC.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The Digby crew won the four oared race, the St. John's crew were second, and the Halifax crew third.

ERIE, Pa., June 11.—To-day is the second day of the regatta. The weather was pleasant, with rather a fresh breeze, and the water was somewhat lumpy. A large number of spectators were present. In the four-oar shell race, a mile and a half and return, there were two entries, the Wahwatums, of Saginaw, and the Neptunes, of East Saginaw. Just before the send-off the Neptunes withdrew, claiming that the water was too rough. The Wahwatums pulled over the course alone in 24:46½.

In the working and pleasure boat race, open to all, three-fourths mile and return, there were four entries. J. D. Peacock was the winner. Time, 18:10.

In the six oar shell race there were 3 entries the Wahwatums, Neptunes, and Undines, of Erie. Distance 1½ miles, and return. The Neptunes again refused to row. Great indignation was expressed at this conduct. The Wahwatums came in first. Time, 19:37¾; Undines, second, in 20:26¼. The Undines are greatly inferior in size, strength, and weight, to the brawny lumbermen, and the latter were easily the winners.

PUGILISTIC.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The 15th of August next is the date fixed for the heavy weight championship between Jim Mace and Ned O'Baldwin. O'Baldwin is hard at work training, at Atlantic City, N. J. Mace went into training July 8, at the Belmont Hotel, at Jerome Park Road. The condition of both is pronounced fine by the crop-haired fraternity. Several more of the most noted English pugilists have just embarked for America.

SMELLS ABROAD.

Difficulty of Discovering the Authors of the Infernal Stinks Wafted Over the City by Every Southwest Wind—The City Authorities Apparently Powerless.

It has so long been believed, in Bridgeport, and indeed in all parts of Chicago, that the Healey Slough, was a very unhealthy spot, a regular ulcer on the loins of the city—that it was the cause of many of the unsavory smells which are carried along by the south and the south-west winds, and that unless it and its accomplice, the Ogden Slip, were shut up, pestilence would be very apt to ensue—that it will excite some surprise, especially down in the Sixth Ward, when it is understood that a prominent city officer has taken up arms in behalf of these two places. Still he does not attempt an entire vindication of them from the charges made. He is not like the enthusiastic Scotchman who cleared the Queen of Scots at all points, and made her white as the snow. He is like the more moderate friend of the celebrated lady in question, who admitted that she had been concerned in two or three trifling adulteries, but sternly denied that she had ever soiled her hands with blood. According to the Mayor, for he is the city officer referred to, the Healy Slough and Ogden Slip do smell when you get near them, but they are not the cause of those immense smells which occasionally pervade our homes. They are local, not national, stenches, and, according to the Mayor's political system, are of little consequence.

He says that the real cause of the offensive odors, which came up from the south immediately after midnight, is the rendering establishments, which, instead of complying with the conditions of their permits, and discharging their offensive gases under water, let them out into the air. By doing this, they violate their permits, and run the risk of having them revoked. But before the Board of Health takes so serious a step, it must be proven that these gases are let off in this improper manner, and that has as yet been done in no instance. The Mayor has urged the Board to put some or all of their Sanitary policemen on the watch at night, in order to detect these rendering establishments in violation of the law. The Board has given the orders, and the presumption is that the policemen obeyed them. But they could detect nothing. There were smells afloat, but they could not track them to their starting point.

Now the Mayor has done all he can do. The Board of Health has done all it can do. Its members do not like to discharge the policemen simply because they could not find out who violated a law. The Mayor knows the laws are violated, but does not like to do anything for fear of punishing an innocent person. As if there were such a thing as an innocent renderer! As for the smells, they continue.

Now this is precisely one of those cases where governmental interference is proper. It is a case where the citizen cannot defend himself. He is not strong enough to cope with a rendering and and packing corporation. Even if he were to get desperate, and shoot one of the partners, the survivors would carry on the business just as before. If he and his neighbors were to try and sack the works, the employes would probably pour hot lard upon them till they looked like overgrown candles. The individual can do nothing, and he invokes the aid of the municipality which has the power to help him.

The charter gives the Council power to prohibit all rendering establishments within the city limits. The Board of Health has given permits to several however, if they will act decently, and not be a nuisance. That they are excessively offensive, every one knows. But the Board wants a man to swear positively that the conditions of the permit were violated, and that the gases were turned into the air and not the water; and until one of their employes will swear to this, this nuisance must last. He must swear that at such an hour he detected a great smell emerging from a certain building, and that that smell was caused by a failure to comply with the regulations. It is impossible to say when a policeman will sit up long enough to be able to take such an oath.

It is a curious fact that such a terrible evil, felt by thousands of persons almost every summer evening, should be without a remedy. Routine forbids its cure, and what is left to a city government when routine is taken away? And the Mayor does not want to deal with these lesser evils, these sloughs and slips, until these rendering establishments are disposed of; but the trouble is that he has no well-defined plan for disposing of the greater evil.

By promising to put the axe at the root, people escape being called on to lop off the branches, and since putting the axe to the root is a very difficult job, one gets rid of doing anything. To avoid doing anything, promise everything.

The Healey Slough is offensive and unhealthy for those living near it. It smells by day and by night. It is a nuisance which can be abated. These rendering establishments are a nuisance only by night. It is admitted that their abatement is difficult. Still, since they are the greatest evil, they must be dealt with first. Never begin by doing what you can, but what you can not. Healey Slough must wait. Evidently the Mayor thinks that half a loaf is not better than no bread.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The House of Correction.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction was held at the Bridewell, on yesterday afternoon, His Honor, the Mayor, in the chair. Present, Inspectors Wahl and Hammond, and Superintendent Felton.

The Superintendent submitted sundry bills for supplies furnished to the institution, amounting to $1,481.03, which were referred to the Auditing Committee.

A bill of $63.60 for hay and feed, furnished in October last, was ordered to be paid.

The Superintendent reported that he had received and paid into the city treasury $2,029.29, for the labor of prisoners, &c., since his last report.

On motion the salary of the clerk was fixed at $850 per annum.

The Superintendent said that he needed 400 drinking cups, 300 night-soil buckets for cell use, a light wagon and harness, and 1,200 yards of prison cloth for uniforming the prisoners who are employed in the brick yards. He was authorized to procure them.

An inspection of the institution by the Board resulted in learning that there are 306 male and 105 female inmates. As many as 50 have been received in one day. During the quarter ending June 30, 2,073 prisoners were made happy during an average stay of 17 1-5 days. All but three of them were committed for non-payment of executions ranging from $2.50 to $108—the prevailing sentence, however, being for $4 and costs. Everything about the House of Correction was examined by the Inspectors, and they were very much pleased at the order and cleanliness displayed.

Building Permits.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Daniel Egan, 3-story and basement brick, 51x75 feet, northeast corner of Van Buren and Market streets; M. M. Spalding, 1-story brick, 22x54 feet, No. 668 West Adams street; Gerber, Wilson & Co., 1-story and basement brick, 43x125 feet, corner of Franklin and Kinzie street; G. E. Smith, 3-story and basement stone front, 25x90 feet, Madison street near Fifth avenue; Mark Dargan, 2-story and basement brick, 26x60, northeast corner of Clark and Illinois streets; New England Church, stone building, 80x150 feet, southeast corner of Dearborn and White streets; Graddie & Stratz, 1-story and basement brick, 26x36 feet, No. 111 West Van Buren street; Joseph Lawler, 2-story brick, 20x35 feet, No. 830 South Halsted street; William Campbell, 3-story and basement brick, 58x110 feet, southwest corner of Indiana and Wells streets; G. E. Adams, 3-story and basement brick, 44x70 feet, Van Buren street, between Jefferson and Desplaines streets; C. E. Sinclair, 3-story and basement stone front, 25x56 feet, Michigan avenue near Fourteenth street.

Chicago's Milk Supply.

A tabular statement of the number of gallons of milk shipped to Chicago from the principal stations on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad during the month of June is printed in the *Railway Traveller*, as follows:

Plank Road	1,638
Canfield	3,896
Des Plaines	36,468
Dunton	23,350
Palatine	19,604
Barrington	21,490
Cary	13,473
Crystal Lake	3,880
Ridgefield	10,708
Woodstock	3,248
Maywood	1,312
Elmhurst	8,804
Lombard	6,208
Danby	4,800
Wheaton	1,520
Winfield	3,440
Junction	2,640
Wayne	6,600
Clintonville	3,600
Elgin	11,288
Dundee	21,928
Algonquin	48,000
Gilbert's	62,576
Huntley	7,296
Total gallons	377,522
Number of gallons for May	354,942
Increase for June	22,580

A Caustic Reply.

When William Grebe, who lives at No. 174 West Randolph street, came to this country a good many years ago, he brought with him the rifle which he had carried in the German army. He had continued to preserve the weapon as an interesting relic, and valued it highly, and was sorely grieved when it was burned up in the great conflagration of Oct 8 and 9, 1871. It occurred to him to write to Emperor William, of Germany, for another gun, and so, through the German Consul in Chicago, Mr. Grebe requested that a needle gun be sent to him. A day or two ago the Consul received a letter from the Emperor, written, it is said, by the monarch's own hand, the purport of which was that, as President Grant had such an overplus of arms to sell to the French, Mr. Grebe had better apply to him for a gun.

An Avalanche of Dusky Diamonds.

On Wednesday evening 3,000 tons of coal, which was in a yard on the North Branch, rolled into the river. It was hedged in with boxes, but they being insufficient to sustain the pressure of the heavy and immense piles of coal, gave way. A horse belonging to William Considine, used for hauling coal out of the holds of vessels, and being at the time of the mishap, was instantly killed. A lad who had charge of the animal was struck by several pieces of coal, and hurt to such an extent that it is thought he cannot live.

Everything.

Rev. W. J. Johnstone, late Rector of the Church of All Saints in this city, has accepted a call to Stillwater, Minn.

—Mr. W. J. Kuhns, of Detroit, has decided to live in Chicago in the future. He is to keep a European hotel, which is now building.

—A man named Cook died suddenly at No. 1619 South Halsted street last evening. He had been sitting on the doorstep, in apparent good health, when he fell to the sidewalk. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death.

—John Hamlin, a seaman on the scow Radical, was held for trial in bail of $100 by Commissioner Boyne, yesterday, for having assaulted his mate, William Tyler, on the passage from Muskegon to this port.

—Annie Stafford's low, disreputable house, on Fourth avenue, was raided upon by the police of the Harrison Street Station, last evening. Fourteen inmates and the keeper were arrested. The proprietress of the place brought the "pull" upon herself, as she was intoxicated and quarrelsome.

—The many friends of Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Jefferson Park Church, will be glad to learn that it is confidently expected he will reach the city to-day, after a long absence in Europe and Palestine. In anticipation of his arrival, his congregation holds a social meeting at the Church, to which all the friends of the Church and its pastor are cordially invited.

—The prospects for the success of the Band of the French Guard grow brighter day by day. People cannot afford to wait for the opening of the ticket office, but are already making application for places. Five hundred tickets have been ordered from Milwaukee alone. On the opening night the Marseillaise will be given with peculiar effects, Miss Goodall singing the solo.

—Mr. B. F. Tiffany, Superintendent of Pullman's Palace Car Company's shop in Detroit, was presented with a silver tea-set of 16 pieces by the men under his charge the other day. He is soon to take charge of the Company's shop in this city, and his Detroit friends wish him success. The local papers call him a splendid fellow, and he will doubtless find many congenial associates in Chicago.

—John Arndt, a young German employed in the construction of N. P. Wiley's building, at the corner of Washington street and Dearborn place, was instantly killed, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by falling from the fourth story to the basement, through a hatchway. As it could not be ascertained where he had resided, his body was removed to the Morgue. An inquest will be held to-day.

—Miss Sidney Cowell, formerly one of the chief attractions of the Wyndham Troupe, takes a benefit at the Academy of Music to-night. The programme will include three sparkling pieces—"The Little Treasure," "An Object of Interest," and "The Prima Donna of a Night." The cast of the various pieces will embrace the company of the Academy, Mr. Ward, Miss Montague, Miss Florence Cowell, and Charles Giddens. It is hoped that the people will testify their obligations to the charming little actress, by giving her an overflowing house.

—A joint meeting of the Illinois State and Cook County Woman Suffrage Associations will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Brooks, No. 1603 Prairie avenue (near Douglas place). This meeting, appointed for Tuesday, was postponed until to-day, pending the action of the Baltimore Convention. The subject of the political course of these associations in the present canvass will probably be discussed, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the Executive Committees and members of the associations.

—Andrew Cook, a well-known cattle dealer, died very suddenly at his home, near the Stock Yards, yesterday afternoon. He was in the yards in the morning, but was obliged to go home on account of feeling unwell. He laid on a sofa as soon as he reached house, and almost instantly expired. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his demise. He was a kind old gentleman, and every one who knew him loved him.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 77 degrees; 8 a. m., 80; 8:30 a. m., 80; 9 a. m., 81; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 80; 10:30 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 80; 11:30 a. m., 78; 12 m., 78; 12:30 p. m., 78; 1 p. m., 80; 1:30 p. m., 85; 2 p. m., 81; 2:30 p. m., 78; 3 p. m., 77; 3:30 p. m., 77; 4 p. m., 81; 4:30 p. m., 84; 5 p. m., 84; 5:30 p. m., 84; 6 p. m., 83 in the shade. At 1:30 p. m. the mercury indicated 103 degrees in the sun.

—The prominent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel, yesterday, were as follows: James H. Eaton, wife and two children, Decorah, Ia.; Geo. H. Humphrey, R. K. Simmons, and W. O. Jones, New York; R. S. Harrison, Baltimore; C. E. Willis, Green Bay; R. W. Landon and daughter, Niles, Mich; L. L. Clark, Kalamazoo; E. C. Smart, Madison, Wis; E. B. Hyde, Hannibal, Mo; C. O. Greene, Troy; Hon. H. C. Segman, Milwaukee; Judge T. L. Loomis, Carbondale, Iowa; E. Alexander, New York; John Thompson, Dubuque; Freeman Graham, Freeman Graham, Jr., and Byron Graham, Rockford, Ill; Thos. McSheeley, Lafayette, Ind.

INDIANA.

Bank Robber Arrested—Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—A notorious thief, named Charles D. Vorhis, who confessed to the robbery of the Meridian Savings Bank, in this city, of $25,000, some weeks since, was arrested here to-day, but, since his arrest, he denies all knowledge of the robbery, and claims that he was in jail at Cincinnati at the time the bank was robbed. He was held in default of $25,000 bail.

The President of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, between this city and Decatur, Ill., publishes a card, in which he denies that his road has been sold or leased to another road. He says it will be built through Parke County, Ind., early in 1873, in case the donations heretofore promised and the right of way is given. The road will soon be running between the Indiana State line and Decatur, Ill.

The Suicide Mania.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, July 11.—A brother of the man Dorman, who committed suicide immediately after hearing of the lynching of the Mercer County desperadoes, cut his throat with a razor, yesterday, after returning home from his brother's funeral. He severed the jugular vein, and died in a few minutes. The self-murder of these two brothers is attributed to their having been in some mysterious manner implicated in the foul treatment of the murdered girl.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

MARION, July 11.—About 7 o'clock this morning, an explosion of gas occurred in the cellar of Conway's Cottage Saloon, on Second street. A colored man, named Elias Wallace, employed in the saloon, started to enter the cellar for some purpose, carrying a lighted lamp. No sooner did the gas come in contact with the lamp than an explosion took place. Wallace was burned in a most horrible manner. His head is literally destitute of hair, while his shoulders, arms, and hands are badly burned. Bertha Johnson, a colored child, 14 months old, was sitting on the floor of the room immediately above the cellar where the explosion occurred, and was so badly injured that she has since died. The floor was torn up, and the building otherwise damaged by the shock.

ILLINOIS.

Drowned While in Bathing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, July 11.—While a Sunday School picnic were enjoying themselves in Allen's Grove, about three miles from this city, yesterday, some of the large boys, contrary to the Superintendent's repeated orders, went in bathing in the river near by. They had been in but a short time, when Oscar Whitcomb got into a deep hole, and, not being able to swim, was drowning, when his brother Pliny rushed to his assistance, but, he being no swimmer, they were both drowned, although the other boys did all in their power to rescue them, and two of them were nearly drowned, also, while so doing. The body of the youngest was recovered last night, and the oldest this morning. The sad accident casts a gloom over the entire city, as they were highly respected, and the entire support of their aged parents, who are farmers. They were aged 16 and 18. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Serious Railroad Accident.

GREENBRIAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 11.—A serious accident occurred this morning on the railroad, fifteen miles from here. As a construction train was passing over the second crossing of the Greenbriar River, the temporary bridge gave way, precipitating the train into the river, and completely wrecking the engine and two material cars. The engineer, named Hill, and fireman, named Upshaw, were instantly killed. Four laborers were killed and five wounded. The accident occurred on that portion of the road, west of this place, in course of construction toward the Ohio River, and was not open to the travelling public.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAL EXTENSION.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An extension of the postal service was ordered to-day on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, between Conover and Decorah, Iowa.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The Attorney General, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Treasury met, to-day, at the rooms of the latter, to consider plans of the new building to be erected at Chicago, for which Congress appropriated, last winter, four million dollars. One million two hundred thousand dollars was spent in buying real estate. This hardly leaves a sufficient balance to erect such a building as Mr. Mullet has designed. The Commission adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action on the subject.

Beautiful Suburban Property.

Elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE will be noticed the advertisement of a great peremptory auction sale of lots at Washington Heights. This is one of the most important land sales ever announced in Chicago, and should command the earnest thought and attention of every laboring man, mechanic, clerk, and man of small income in the city, as by this sale are afforded opportunities such as are of rare occurrence for the purchase of pleasant suburban homes, easy of access, at low prices and on easy terms. No one who has visited Washington Heights needs to be told of its charming natural beauties, which have been enhanced by the erection of large numbers of cosy cottage residences, so that it is now one of the most delightful of Chicago's suburbs. Read the advertisement and then arrange to attend the sale.

The Washington Life Insurance Company.

No one will fail to be convinced of the soundness and desirability of life insurance when placed in a company of the high standing and able management of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, a statement concerning which appears elsewhere in the columns of THE TRIBUNE to-day. When a company makes such a protection for its policy-holders as to invest its assets in such securities, holding $173,342.87 in invested assets over all its liabilities, it can safely be recommended to the public. Few men can afford to be without insurance in some good life company such as the Washington.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Miss Chase and a married sister, of Topeka, Kan., were drowned in Walnut Creek, Tuesday while bathing.

—The total amount of railroad property, as returned by the several Boards of County Auditors of Ohio, for 1872, is $68,172,565. The total amount, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is $69,812,040. The increase over the equalization of 1871 is $24,378,364.

—The news from Pope County, Ark., is still exciting. It is said the militia is disarming everybody, and a general state of uneasiness and terror prevails.

—The Grand Jury of Franklin, La., have found a true bill for assault and robbery against the District Attorney, M. B. Merchant. The accused gave bail.

—The break in the Erie Canal at Amsterdam, is nearly repaired, and boats will be able to pass on Saturday.

—The jury in the case of Patrick Morrissey, on trial at Buffalo, for murdering his mother a few weeks since, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—Commencement occurred at Amherst today. The degree of A. M. was conferred on Samuel H. Emery, Jr., of Quincy Ill.

—A number of prisoners confined in the county jail, at Quincy, made an ineffectual attempt to escape yesterday. They had forced a passage through the prison wall, but were discovered by the keepers.

NAPOLEON'S GENERALS.

Inside View of the French Invasion of Mexico—Bazaine's Ambition, Duplicity and Avarice.

Paris Letter to the London News.

The greater part of the Imperial correspondence was destroyed by the burning of the Tuileries, but some letters were preserved at the national archives. A series has just been published which throws an extraordinary light upon the men who were eminent Generals under the empire. In this correspondence there are seventeen letters from Gen. Felix Douay, giving his opinion of the conduct of Marshal Bazaine in Mexico. Gen. Douay, a gallant Alsatian, renowned in the army, is a man of the highest respectability. "I know," says Douay, "that Bazaine hates me because I will neither be his dupe nor his accomplice." One of the letters says: "Bazaine made a tool of the stupid Maximilian. He thought of nothing but his own ambitious plans. He surrounded himself with men devoid of capacity as of character. His plans were the 'sublime of absurdity.' He pretended to direct from his arm-chair in Mexico the least evolutions of the smallest detachment of the army, and the result was, that regiments marched to the North in pursuit of bands which were in the South, and *vice versa*." When General Castelneau was sent by the Emperor on a special mission to recommend Maximilian to abdicate, Bazaine played a double game. He signed the requisition to Maximilian calling for his abdication, but privately recommended him to stand firm. A subsequent letter says: "Bazaine's game is well known. He has married a Mexican; he is drunk with ambition; and seriously dreams of the fortune of a Bernadotte. In such a country as this and with his power, the scheme is not altogether chimerical." When it was decided that the French army was to come away from Mexico, Bazaine, according to General Douay, deferred the evacuation in order to realize money, and his agent was Colonel Boyer, the same who, with the title of General Boyer, was sent by Bazaine from Metz to Chiselhurst. In this series of correspondence are found some letters addressed from Mexico to M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, by the Court favorite, the Marquis de Gallifet. This eminent Imperial General gave as bad, and worse, an account of the men under his command, as Falstaff did of the recruits with whom he would not march through Coventry. He said his corps had robbed to the extent of 750,000f.; that they were an undisciplined, cowardly, drunken lot, and worse than the brigands whom they were in the habit of shooting down. He boasted of the number of prisoners he had executed, and said: "If you want to make a collection of execution ropes, I shall be able to give you some thoroughly genuine ones." This Marquis wrote from Mexico the following jovial letter to a friend in Paris: "Get me a place at the Varieties for La Belle Helene, on May 1, 1867, and tell H. I. H. the Imperial Prince, that next year we will celebrate the anniversary of his birthday by an easy victory over the Prussians." Such were the Generals of the Empire.

The Death of Robert Prutz.

From the New York Express.

Germany mourns in the death of Robert Prutz, who expired on the 24th of June, at Stettin, in his 57th year, the loss of her greatest literary historian and critic, of one of her sweetest lyric poets and best novelists. He was born at Stettin, on the 16th of May, 1816, and studied philosophy and philology at Berlin, Breslau, and Halle, where he became a Doctor of Philosophy in his 20th year. He joined the so-called Young German Literary School, which had such able leaders in Carl Gutzkow, Henry Laube, Arnold Ruge, and George Herwegh, and, in consequence, was at once exposed to the persecutions of the reactionary Governments of Germany. In 1839 he became assistant editor of the *Hallische Jahrbucher*, the famous organ of revolutionary Young Germany, and in 1841 he published his first work on German literature, the "Goettingen Dichterbund." A fiery poem of his, entitled "What a King!" caused his arrest, and after a long imprisonment he led a sort of roving life, the police never allowing him to live in any place longer than a few days. Finally Halle was designated to him by the Prussian Government as his permanent place of residence. There he wrote some of his best works, among them his "History of German Journalism," which was most favorably received. In 1845 he began to issue a series of tragedies, "Maurico of Saxony," "Charles de Bourbon," &c., all remarkable for the elegance of their style and the fearless revolutionary sentiments of the author. In 1866 Plutz applied for permission to deliver a series of lectures on literary subjects, but was informed by the Government that "disreputable" characters like him could not obtain such a privilege. The intercession of friends, however, secured him permission to deliver a few public lectures at Berlin on German and foreign literature. In 1847, Prutz, who by that time had become one of the leading critics of his country, went to Hamburg, where he was glad to accept the position of examiner of new plays at the Stadt Theatre at a salary of $200 a year. He hailed the revolution of 1848 with unbounded delight, and went at once to Berlin, where he became one of the leaders of the Democratic party, until the setting-in of the reactionary tide compelled him to return to private life. He went to Stettin, where he made Bismarck's acquaintance, and it was owing to the latter's influence that the Government conferred on him, despite his revolutionary tendencies, a Professorship at the University of Halle. For nine years he filled that position with eminent success, and besides the lectures which he delivered to large audiences of students, published numerous works, most of which were widely circulated and will hold a permanent place in the literature of their country. Failing health compelled him in 1858 to resign his Professorship, and he returned to Stettin, where he thenceforth devoted himself for years to earnest studies of difficult questions of literary history. His productiveness as an author, during this period, was truly surprising. Essays, novels, poems, flowed incessantly from his fertile pen, and while his fame as a literary historian and learned critic was constantly growing, he became a favorite of the lovers of the best class of fiction. As a literary critic he stood unrivalled in German literature, and when, in 1861, he started upon a lecturing tour through Germany and Holland, he was everywhere received with marked distinction. It is not creditable to the German people that this eminent man always remained poor, and that in his last years he had to accept a pension from the Schiller-Stiftung.

Narrow Escape From an Elephant.

[From the Mexico (Mo.) Messenger.]

As Dr. Humphrey was riding north from Mexico on Tuesday morning of this week, and when about three miles out on a by-road, his attention was suddenly arrested by the screams of a man in front, who was running with all his might and throwing up his hands for the doctor to stop. He soon comprehended the situation, and discovered that the man was being pursued by a large elephant. Dr. Humphrey fortunately found an aperture in a fence through which he hurriedly passed, and thus drove around "his highness." Safely past, he returned to the road, but had gone only a short distance when the elephant turned and pursued him. The doctor quickened the gait of his steed, and suddenly dashed upon a great dromedary rising from the side of the road. The sight frightened the doctor's horse, which turned around, tipped over the buggy, threw the doctor against a fence, and departed with the buggy at full speed. The doctor was but slightly harmed, but the buggy was broke into fragments.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 11.—PASSED UP—Props Fountain City, Chicago, Thomas Scott; bark Red, White, and Blue; schrs Exile, Oak Leaf, Idaho, Donaldson, Butcher Boy, A. C. Marshall, Atalanto, Dundee, L. M. Mason.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Ontonagon; bark Jennie Graham; schrs Fayette Brown, Marian Egan, Commerce, Athenian, Libbie Nau, York State.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 11.—PASSED UP—Props Winslow, India, Blanchard; bark J. P. March; schrs Maumee Valley, Alva, Bradley, San Jacinto, Swallow, American, Yankee, Cortez, A. G. Morey.

PASSED DOWN—Props East, Sciota; bark S. V. R. Watson; schrs S. P. Ely, Thomas Sheldon, Eliza Gerlach, David Wells.

WIND—South.

Illinois River News.

LASALLE, Ill., July 11.—RIVER—Arrived—canal boat Waterloo, from Peru, with corn for Chicago.

Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Passed in—Waterloo, corn, for Chicago. Passed out—Manvauk, 209 sacks of flour, Peru; Bouchard, light, Peru.

Eight feet four inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15.

Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Ct., July 11.—At the commencement of Trinity College to-day, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on G. Harrison, of Sewanee, Tenn., and Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John Scarborough, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—David Paul Brown, the eminent lawyer, died this morning.

GERMANY AND THE NEXT POPE.

Have European Powers the Right to Interfere With the Elections?—Bismarck's Organ on the Question—The Character of the New Pontiff to be Considered Before Approving the Choice.

The question of the policy to be adopted at the next Papal election continues to occupy the attention of the German and Italian press, and an interesting article on the legal and historical bearings of the subject has just been published in the *Allegemeine Zeitung*. "Though," says the writer, "by the electoral law decreed by Gregory XV., on the 28th of November, 1621, which still regulates the procedure at Papal elections, such elections are to be independent, they have, as a matter of fact, always been influenced by outsiders. No trace remains, it is true, of the former participation of the Roman people in this ceremony; but the struggles of the Pazzi, the Medici, and the Borgia, for the Papal tiara, are still remembered. Since Gregory VII. the interference in the conclaves of the Gothic Kings and the Byzantine and German Emperors, which had previously been practiced with varying success, has lost its validity; the only relic of lay influence which was left was the veto exercised, through a Cardinal specially delegated for that purpose, by Austria, France, Spain, and Naples, whenever there was a probability of the election having a result which would be displeasing to any of these powers. Although, however, the right of interference is no longer recognized, a prominent part has been played at all the elections of the last two hundred years by the Governments at Vienna and Paris, and by the Roman nobility,—to say nothing of the election at Venice in the year 1800, of Pope Pius VII., under the influence of Austria, and in direct opposition to that of France." "Under present circumstances," the writer continues, "it will be impossible for the powers to maintain the same reserve as they did to the Ecumenical Council; for the disregard of the warnings of Prince Hohenlohe and Count Daru has produced results which are now patent to all the world. * * * The Italian Government is no way bound by the guarantee laws passed in 1870, for, the Vatican having refused to recognize them, they have not come into full operation; and the right of veto formerly passed by Naples might fairly be claimed by the new Italian Kingdom. But the powers will this time not be satisfied with the veto alone. They, and Italy especially, cannot permit a state of things to continue which places the whole of the Roman Catholic Christendom, with a territory extending over the whole world and a population of more than one hundred and fifty million souls, under the rule of an oligarchy of some thirty-six Italian Cardinals, all pledged to the dogma of infallibility and to a hostile policy toward the Italian Government. There is not a single Spaniard, Frenchman, Englishman, Belgian, or American among the Cardinals residing in Rome who has a right to take part in a Papal election; there is but one German, and he is only at Rome by accident—his vote would be as good as lost. Hitherto the powers have tolerated the slavish submissiveness of the Bishops of Rome, and their autocratic pretensions in regard to the Roman Catholic laity; but they will now have an opportunity of putting an end to the disputes which have prevailed for ten centuries between the Roman hierarchy and the various States, and to free their Roman Catholic subjects from the intellectual subservience which has so long been imposed upon them."

The following extracts are from a very significant article published in the *North German Gazette*, the special organ of Prince Bismarck, on the 30th of last month:

"To all countries in which the Roman Catholic religion is received as it is in Germany, or tolerated as it is in England, the position of the Pope is of such extraordinary importance that the choice of a successor cannot be weighed with too much deliberation.

"The choice for Pope cannot be a matter of indifference to any Government with Catholic subjects. Such Governments are compelled to examine conscientiously if they can approve the choice which has been made before they can in reality give full power to the new Pontiff, who is called to exercise most extensive rights upon their territories; rights which, in certain points of view, approach sovereignty itself.

"A Pope whom the totality or even majority of European sovereigns should consider themselves bound not to recognize would be as impossible as a Bishop who should attempt to exercise his functions in any country without being recognized by the Government.

"The ancient independence of Bishops kept within moderate limits the influence of the Papacy, and only yielded to a central power when it involved the unity of the Church, which was emphatically federal. In countries where the Bishops were subjects of temporal sovereigns the governments had very rarely anything to do with the Pope concerning the affairs of the Church.

"This ancient independence of the Bishops has been destroyed. The concordats made at the commencement of the present century have for the first time created more direct and intimate relations between the Governments and the Pope.

"The Council of the Vatican, whose decision not only respecting the infallibility, but the jurisdiction of the Pope, have put a seal upon the submission and dependence of the Bishops, in the sense of a complete Papal system, has completely changed the situation of the Pope towards the Governments. By virtue of the decision of the Vatican the Pope can, in each diocese, take away from the Bishop the rights which he enjoys, and supplant the Bishop's power with his own. The diocesan power is thus absorbed by the ecclesiastical central power; the Pope has become a universal Bishop; and it only depends upon him to act practically in each case toward the Governments as the holder of rights which belong to him, and which are only indirectly employed by the Bishops, *jure proprio*, and rather as *in partem solicitudinis ejus vocatus*. The Bishops are nothing but instruments of the Pope, his responsible functionaries. Towards the Governments they are nothing but officials of a foreign sovereign, and, what is more, of a sovereign who, by the proclamation of the infallibility doctrine, is one of the most complete and perfect absolutism.

"Before yielding such a position to any future Pope, before permitting him to exercise any such rights over their subjects, the Governments will be forced to consider if the personal character of the new Pontiff offers such guarantees as they have right to demand, in order to prevent his abuse of so great a power."

LOST BAGGAGE.

A Plan to Swindle a Railroad Company out of $3,800.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 7.

Some two years ago a man living at Monroe, whose wife was visiting friends at Windsor, had his house and nearly all his goods destroyed by fire. Concluding to remove to Windsor and commence anew, he packed a small trunk and three boxes with what goods he had saved, and marked them with his name to be sent to Windsor. The goods arrived here and were crossed to Windsor, and nothing was heard of them for a month. Then the owner came over to the officials of the Southern Railroad and informed them that he had not received his boxes. The company at once set to work to hunt them up, and men were sent to every station on the road, clear through to the Falls, up and down other roads, and it was a great mystery what had become of the goods. Detectives were then employed, but they had no better luck, and it was finally concluded that the goods had been stolen. Detectives then went to work to ferret out the thieves, but they could get no trace of them. As it became apparent that the company could not find the goods, the owner grew more pressing in his demands that they should be found. When asked the value of them, he named a figure so much higher than was thought to be reasonable, that the officials refused to pay, and the search was renewed again, though with no better success than before. The man claimed that the boxes were filled with silk dresses, jewelry, and other costly articles, enough in value to amount to $3,800, and he finally commenced suit against the Company for that amount.

The suit was to have been called one day last week, and there seemed no show for the Company to prove, what every one thought, that the owner of the boxes had valued them at ten times their worth. The depot officer, Jerry O'Connor, who had six years' experience on the police force, concluded to have his hunt after the boxes, and the day before the suit crossed over to Windsor. Going into the depot building, he rummaged around in the dark corners, and presently came upon the entire lot of boxes, piled up and entirely forgotten. He then went to a man working on a boat who has the same name as that on the boxes, and, charging him with knowing something about the goods, the man owned up his share in the transaction. The boxes coming to his name, he had carted them home, and this act cleared the records of the Custom House and freight agent. Finding that the boxes were for some one else, he took them back, and they were taken into the depot with the idea that the right man would soon call. He was notified several times, but although in Windsor for a year, and knowing that his boxes were there, he refused to remove them, and declared to the railroad Company that they were lost, and he must be repaid. The suit fell through in an hour after the discovery of the boxes, and the goods were brought to this side. They do not contain the value of $100, but the owner swore to a value of $3,800, and might have recovered at least half of that sum.

Juvenile Depravity.

An apparently incredible instance of juvenile depravity was reported from the town of Vestal in Broome County, N. Y., a day or two since. Frederick Landon, a boy of 16 had a trifling dispute with his father, who is pretty well advanced in years, about some work on the farm. Something that was said rankled in the boy's breast, and the next morning he determined to compass the old man's death. When the latter went to the woods to mark out some work, the son followed him, armed with a gun, loaded with large shot and three bullets. Hiding and dodging behind brushes, he watched his opportunity, and when he got the old gentleman in good range he blazed away. The charge took effect in the back, and it is a wonder the victim was not killed instantly. But he showed unmistakable signs of life after he fell, when the unnatural son rushed upon him with an instrument used in peeling bark, and struck him a terrific blow in the head. The old man still stirred occasionally, and the young fiend tried hard to complete the crime by pelting the almost inanimate body with stones and beating it with a club, but the boy's mother arrived upon the scene just in time to save the poor man's life. He was terribly injured, but it is believed he will survive, as he was not hurt in a vital part. The son feigned insanity, but was arrested and is now awaiting examination in the county jail.

BARE-FOOTED FRIARS.

Arrival of Thirty-nine Banished Monks from Guatemala—Particulars of Their Treatment—Appearance and Prospects.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 2.

By the steamer Sacramento, which arrived yesterday morning, there came thirty-nine monks or friars, who had been exiled from Guatemala by the party in power. The singular appearance of this party of men, in their strange foreign garb, attracted universal attention to the wharf and in the streets through which they passed.

Notice of their arrival having been sent to the Jesuit brethren of St. Ignatius College, on Market street, they were speedily transferred to that place, and later in the day a *Chronicle* reporter was detailed to ascertain the particulars of their unexpected coming. The brothers here had no notice of their intended arrival, and were taken entirely by surprise in the matter, but with their accustomed zeal and energy soon made the necessary arrangements for their comfort.

The party numbers, as has been stated, thirty-nine—of whom eight are of the Dominican order and thirty-one Franciscan friars of the Capuchin order. Their clothing is of the coarsest material, and in barely sufficient quantity to serve the needs of health. The Capuchins have their feet bare with the exception of slight sandals barely sufficient to protect the soles while walking, and all of them have a portion of the head shaven. Upon reaching their temporary home it was ascertained that six of the party were very sick, and these were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where they will be properly cared for. Among these is one who was the original founder of the missions in Guatemala, and who is now 72 years of age. The hardships incident to the enforced voyage, and the grief and distress brought on by the rupture of the ties which bound him to the land to which he had devoted his life, have affected him so seriously that the physicians who have been called upon to attend the sufferers are of the opinion that he will probably die before many days elapse.

The cause which led to the sudden exodus of this body of holy fathers, as given by them, is to the effect that the Progressionist party in Guatemala, under the Presidency of Miguel Garcia Grenado, having obtained full possession of the Government, gave credence to the rumor that the friars were engaged in intrigues to defeat their plans and restore the old Government. This the priests entirely deny, claiming, on the contrary, to have been engaged solely in the discharge of their religious duties, in accordance with their vows and obligations. On the morning of the 27th of June, while engaged in their usual work in their respective convents, the military, acting under orders from General Rufino Barrios, Commander-in-Chief, surrounded these places and took all the brothers into custody. They were not permitted to make any preparations for their departure, and, with the exception of a few blankets, hastily gathered up by some of them, took nothing. They were then taken into the street, just as they were found, and there placed in line between files of soldiers, who had orders to fire upon any one attempting to leave the line, or any citizen attempting to succor them. Thus situated they were marched to the landing in the port of Champerico, amid the tears and lamentations of the people, whose sympathies were with them throughout. The picture drawn by them of the consternation of their faithful followers upon being thus ruthlessly deprived of their spiritual advisers, and the loud outcries against their banishment, is one of thrilling interest. But despite these protests they were placed on board the steamer, and, in one hour from the time of their arrest, were being carried away from their homes and their people. They speak in terms of warm commendation of their treatment on board the Sacramento. In speaking of the revolutionary Government by which they were exiled, they compare it to the Commune of Paris, stating that, in all essential points, it is the same in spirit and act, and look upon its triumphs as that of the worst species of rank infidelity.

They have arrived here literally penniless and destitute even of the clothing necessary for their comfort in this climate, and the Brethren of St. Ignatius will gladly receive such donations as the charitably inclined may give for their relief. Those of the party who are of the Franciscan order profess evangelical poverty, and are not permitted to possess any money whatever other than that absolutely required for each day's needs, and at the time of their seizure were entirely without means of any kind. As may be expected the entire party are weary and sad, and it will require several days of rest and seclusion before any particulars other than those which our reporter was able to glean in a brief interview can be obtained.

END OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Death of Colonel John H. Rivers.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 10.

The newspapers of yesterday contained the announcement that John H. Rivers had died. To most of the readers of the notice, it was received with but a passing thought. To many, however, who knew the subject of the notice in his lifetime, it brought to their recollection the history of one of the most remarkable lives that men have probably led on earth.

John H. Rivers, or, as he was generally called, by those who knew him, Colonel Rivers, was an Englishman by birth, having been born in London, in 1792. At the age of 16 his father bought him an Ensign's commission in the British East Indian army. While in that army his command was transferred to the Peninsula, where he served a short campaign. Subsequent to his entering the army his father moved to Jamaica, where he owned a large coffee plantation. There his father died. His attention being needed on the plantation, Ensign Rivers traded his commission in the East Indian army for a similar position in the West Indian army, intending to manage the plantation and maintain his military standing. Finding this to be impracticable, he sold his commission and devoted himself exclusively to the raising of coffee. At this time he was immensely wealthy, and had all the pleasures which wealth could bring. He had his town residence in Kingston, where he lived during the healthy season, and also his plantation back on the hills. Here he was accustomed to the life of a King, almost. His hospitality was much sought after, he frequently entertaining as many as fifty or sixty persons for a week at a time. His estate was managed by a steward, and he was free to give himself up to the sports of the day.

To all this splendor and magnificence there came an end. Most of Colonel Rivers' wealth, which he inherited at the death of his father, consisted of negroes. In 1833, when Great Britain emancipated the slaves of the West Indies, the greater part of his wealth was swept away. By the act emancipating the slaves, their owners were given $83 apiece for them by Great Britain. Most of Colonel Rivers' slaves were worth $300 apiece. By this means alone he lost several hundred thousand dollars. After emancipation the slaves did not work well. Colonel Rivers found himself losing money. Finally, with only a remnant of his immense wealth, $200,000, he sold out and moved to Canada. There he lived in good style, moved in the best circles, and was appointed Colonel of a Colonial regiment. His habits of luxury, and his inattention to a careful expenditure of money, together with the support of a large family, gradually reduced his patrimony. After some years' residence in Canada, he came to the States, and, after moving about considerably, brought up in New Orleans, having but $10,000 left. That was soon gone. In 1848 he came to Cincinnati penniless, with a large family of children. Here he settled down and remained. Major Daniel Gano took him into the County Clerk's office, where he continued to work as Deputy Clerk and copyist until three weeks ago, when he was compelled to give up on account of being prostrated by the disease which ended with his death night before last.

The Colonel was a man in the eighty-first year of his age. When younger he stood six feet four inches, and large in proportion. Of late years he has stooped considerably, owing mostly to a habit formed by writing over a desk. His conversational powers were extraordinary; his language always pure, and of a brilliant polish, which indicated his character of a well-bred gentleman. Singular as it may seem, his fall from the station which he occupied did not affect the course of his life. He was always jolly and good-natured, though having nothing but the labor of his hands to rely upon for support. He leaves a widow and one son, the latter married.

An Extraordinary Scene.

A London paper says: A curious scene was witnessed early on Wednesday morning in Hyde Park. A man named Small, living in Chelsea, went to bathe in the Serpentine, taking with him a monkey, which he is in the habit of carrying about. Having undressed, he placed the monkey on his shoulder, secured by a chain to his neck, and waded into the river. As soon as the animal felt the water touch his tail he became terrified, and struggled to escape, nearly strangling its master in its efforts, and eventually causing both to sink. On coming up again the struggles of the man and the monkey to get free from each other attracted the attention of Green, one of the Royal Humane Society's boatmen, who rowed to the spot and succeeded in getting both into his boat. The monkey soon recovered, but Mr. Small remained in a state of stupor for some time, partly from semi-strangulation, and partly from immersion. It is stated that Small had been drinking rather heavily.

—The New York *World* correspondent admired the regularity of the habits of the Dorchester girl who keeled over in a faint at 4 o'clock every afternoon at the Jubilee